The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,854 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	2 st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M KHEDIVE	3460	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT ESPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	1,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	1,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

				1886.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,358	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. T. Knox	14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 25, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Barawa" will sail as above on 10th December. For freight or passage apply to.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 26, 1886.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
BIRTHDAY CARDS.

OUR selection of the above Cards, Books, Sachets, etc., cannot be surpassed in Bombay. Their various prices (from 2 annas to Rs. 4-8) bring them with the range of all who send these appropriate reminders of the Coming Season.

We would advice purchasers to see our Stock before making their selection.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 29th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 27, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

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CALCUTTA: 10½, O Court House Street.

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AND INVITATION CARDS
Of the newest and neatest designs.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A LARGE STOCK of Pretty and New Designs to select from.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CHERRIES,
PEARS PINK,
PEARS WHITE,
GREENGAGES,
APRICOTS,
MIXED FRUITS,
PRESERVED GINGER,
GREEN & GOLD ORANGES.
Per lb., Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
STORE AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEESE.

WE beg to direct attention to the following:

GORGONZOLA, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ROQUEFORT, entire Cheese, about 6lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE, Ans. 14 per lb.
GRUYERE DES GOURMETS, entire Cheese, about 4lbs., Rs. 4.
DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, Ans. 13 per lb.
STILTON, per lb. Re. 1-4.
Each Mail brings in Fresh Consignments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	as.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
„ Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
„ Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
„ Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
„ Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED. BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Bonbons	Packets of	20	0	14
Dubecs	„	20	0	14
Do.	„	50	2	0
Little Beauties	„	10	0	6
Do.	„	100	3	0
Opera Puffs	„	20	0	12
Do.	„	50	1	8
Perfections	„	10	0	6
Richmond Gems	„	20	0	12
Do.	„	50	1	8
Do.	„	100	3	0
Sunny South	„	20	0	12
Do.	„	50	1	8
The Pet	„	20	1	0

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS, &c.

			Rs.	a.
Richmond Cavendish	2	ozs. tins.	0	8
Richmond Gem Mixture "Mild"	4	„	1	4
Do. "Full"	4	„	1	4
Do. "Curly Cut"	4	„	1	4
Do. "Straight Cut"	4	„	1	4
Imperial Bird's Eye	4	„	0	14
Perique Mixture	4	„	1	4

CIGARETTE PAPERS GUMMED FOR USE.

CIGARETTE MACHINES, ROLLER PRINCIPLE, NICKELED.

PIPES MEERCHAUM, BRIAR, &c., &c., A LARGE COLLECTION.

MEERCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS.

MEERCHAUM AND CHERRY CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

TOBACCO POUCHES, RUBBER, SILK, &c.

KEMP and Co. Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
SPECIAL ENEMA SYRINGE.

THE MOST PERFECT ENEMA SYRINGE ever offered to the Public. It is simple in construction, easy to use, and cannot possibly get out of order, being specially made to suit the Indian climate.

In neat Tin-Box with Male and Female Tubes, Rs. 4.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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IN GREAT VARIETY OF SIZE AND STYLE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of	100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	„	100	„ 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	„	100	„ 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	„	100	„ 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	„	100	„ 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	„	100	„ 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	„	100	„ 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	„	100	„ 3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT "HAND MADE." Very Durable.
"WEST END SHAPES." FELT HATS.
"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

VERY MODERATELY PRICED.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
TABLE WATERS,
As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite*.

	Rs. a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0 12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0 12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1 0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1 0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared	1 8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0 12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1 0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1 0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses.	1

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	Rs. 25
„ sterling silver case	„ 40
In hunting white metal case	„ 28
„ sterling silver case	„ 45
In cut hunting white metal case	„ 30
„ sterling silver case	„ 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
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ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

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INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MEES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS COATS, CLUB COLORS..Rs. 26.
"EXTRA SOAP SHRUNK." CRICKETING SUITS.

Fine White Serge Coat and Trousers, Rs. 36.
Fine Melton Finished or Twilled Faced Flannels, Rs. 36.
Shirts with Pocket, and Collar attached, Rs. 9.
Ribbons, and Waist Squares.

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Moist do. in pans.
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Oil-colours in Tubes.
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Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
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Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
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Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
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⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy,

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHE HAS ARRIVED
PER S. S. VERONA.
WHO?
WHY, WIDOW O'BRIEN
and her
MERRY FAMILY,
and will open at the
GAIETY THEATRE
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1886.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
THE AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

The Original Widow O'BRIEN. } Mr. John F. Sheridan, Sheridan, Sheridan, Sheridan. { The Original Widow. O'BRIEN.

and his famous Company
in the Musical Comedy—entitled

FUN FUN FUN FUN } ON THE { BRISTOL BRISTOL BRISTOL BRISTOL

Mr. Sheridan brings with him his world-travelled Company, who have had the honor of playing before the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES
at the
CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.
Look at the Record!
THREE YEARS in AMERICA
TEN YEARS in
ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND
TWO YEARS and SEVEN MONTHS in
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, QUEENSLAND
and
NEW ZEALAND,
And now WE have come to give
BOMBAY THEATRE GOERS A TREAT.
OUR COMPANY:
Miss MAY LIVINGSTON,
The Charming American Soubrette.
Miss MAY MELVILLE,
Soprano.
Miss LUCY FRASER,
Contralto
Miss GERTIE ROY,
Serio-Comic.
Mr. E. C. DUNBAR.
The Famous Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED HOLLAND,
Vocalist and Comedian.
Mr. MARTYN HAGAN,
Comedian.
Mr. CLEMENT MORGAN.
Mr. CHAS. WOOD
Mr. HENRYN DELMAINE
AND
Mr. JOHN SHERIDAN.

GRAND SPECIAL SCENERY
Brought from Australia. Bright Music.
Sparkling Songs.
Agile Dancing.
SOMETHING TO PLEASE EVERY TASTE,
And all presented in a
SUPERB MANNER.
"Oh Bombay! what a Treat is in store for you."
Don't forget the date, DEC. 4.
Reserved Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Cards of Admission: Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16: Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Agent.

FRENCH OR MARSEILLES TILES.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. Balduino a large consignment of these celebrated Tiles of the most renowned makers, Arnaud, Etienne and Co., the largest Manufacturers of Marseilles.

These Tiles have now SURPASSED all others, and on account of their decided superiority those who use these Tiles once, NEVER THINK of any others; not only because our French Tiles are UNSURPASSABLE in FINISH and ELEGANCE, and UNIQUE in STRENGTH and DURABILITY, but also because an IMMEDIATE and CONSIDERABLE PECUNIARY SAVING is effected by the use of these Tiles. Roofs covered with other Tiles are NO PROTECTION against heavy MONSOONS of the kind we have lately had.

The reports circulated by interested parties that these Tiles are very dear, or that they are not obtainable when required HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION. We have to inform our constituents that we have made arrangements to keep LARGE STOCK of these Tiles always on hand at our depot at MAZAGON GUNPOWDER BUNDER, and they can be got in any quantity, however large, during ANY TIME of the year.

Those who have KEPT BACK from buying our Tiles simply on account of their SUPPOSED DEARNESS are requested before they buy any INFERIOR QUALITY of Tiles TO PAY us a VISIT or inquire by a LETTER, when they will be CONVINCED beyond all doubt that BUYING our Tiles at their present price is CHEAPER than buying others, as the FORMER cover a much LARGER SPACE and require much LESS TIMBER than the latter. For prices and particulars apply to

SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

☞ The last mail for posting Cards to England is Dec. 3rd.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS!

Now on hand a large selection of
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS

☞ The last mail for posting Cards to England is December 3rd.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medow-Street, Bombay.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest Specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Rs. 2 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½ lb. Tin.

FINEST AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Fresh shipment just to hand.
NO TOBACCO LIKE IT IN INDIA.

Golden Block	Per lb.	Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew	Per lb.	Rs. 2 8
Cavendish	Per lb.	Re. 1 4

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

!!! TWO NIGHTS MORE !!!
(BY SPECIAL DESIRE)
Come one! Come all!!
AT THE
ALFRED THEATRE
To witness the Entire change of Programme
of the
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 29TH NOV. 1886.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Refreshment Bar by Messrs. RUSTOMJI & Co. Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

THE ALL SAINT'S SISTERS' SALE OF WORK and of other Useful and Ornamental Articles will be held at the Cathedral Girls School.
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, from 4 p.m. till 8-30 p.m.
The Needle Work done in the School will be sold at the same time.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION as already advertised, will be held here, on MONDAY, 29th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th Nov, 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, W. C. St. Railway up to 2 p.m., on 12th January 1887, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.

2. Forms of Tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.

3. Tenders should be marked thus, "Tenders for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway.
Nagpur, November 26, 1886.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Medow-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FARZOOLABHAI HIBTOOLA and SALEYBHAI HIBTOOLA, the surviving Grandsons of the late HYDERALI CASSUMJEE, and Administrators of the Estates of HYDERALI CASSUMJEE, HIBTOOLA HYDERALI and ESOOFALI HIBTOOLA have contracted to SELL to BAPOOBHAI KUKAL the property hereunder described. All persons having any Claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated the 27th day of November 1886.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1073 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1,246, 1,249 and 1,518; Collector's new Nos. 6,990, 6,993 and 7,272; old Survey Nos. 112, 123 and 124 and new survey No. 2691 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 1067, 1066, 1068, and 1070 and street Nos. 1, 4 and 495, 503 Samuel-street and 149, 159, 1st Chinch Bunder Row, 472, 493, 5, 6 and 161, 163, all which premises are situate on the south side of 1st Chinch Bunder Row in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Moorar Mooljee, and partly by the property of Hajee Dawood Ismail Gas-oilwalla, on or towards the west by Doongri Coali Street otherwise called Bhat Bazaar, on or towards the north by 1st Chinch Bunder Row, and on or towards the south by the property of Sewjee Veljee which premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Farzoolabhai Hibtoola and Saleybhai Hibtoola.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

Price, Cash Rs. 1-8.; Credit Rs. 1-10.

JOHNSON; by L. Stephen.
GIBBON; by J. C. Morison.
HUME; by Prof. Huxley.
DEFOE; by W. Minto.
THACKERAY; by A. Trollope.
BUNYAN; by J. A. Froude.
BYRON; by Prof. Nichol.
LOCKE; by T. Fowler.
DRYDEN; by G. Saintsbury.
LAMB; by Rev. Ainger.
DICKENS; by Prof. A. W. Ward.
MILTON; by M. Pattison.
CHAWCER; by Prof. A. W. Ward.
SWIFT; by L. Stephen.
FIELDING; by A. Dobson.
ADDISON; by W. J. Courthope.
COLERIDGE; by H. D. Traill.
SCOTT; by R. H. Hutton.
SHELLEY; by J. A. Symonds.
GOLDSMITH; by W. Black.
BURNS; by Principal Shairp.
BURKE; by J. Morley.
POPE; by L. Stephen.
COWPER; by G. Smith.
WORDSWORTH; by F. W. H. Myers.
LANDOR; by Prof. S. Colvin.
BENTLEY; by Prof. R. C. Jebl.
MACAULAY; by Prof. Masson.
SOUTHEY; by Prof. Dowden.
GRAY; by E. W. Gasse.
STERNE; by H. D. Traill.
STERIDAN; by Mrs. Oliphant.
BACON; by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's.

COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.
Apply to

C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BEFORE BUYING your Useful and Fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

FOR SALE—A comfortable, Healthy, Portable, HOUSE, situated at Apollo Bay Reclamation. Apply to "D.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

GRADUATES' MEETING THIS EVENING at the Fort High School, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, and NOT at the Presidency Association Hall.

THE OFFICES of the BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co., Limited, and of Aga Hajee Zenal Abadeen Shirazee have been this day REMOVED from No. 15, Rampart Row, to No. 1, Ash Lane.

JUST RECEIVED from England a Fresh Stock of Birthday Cards, Christmas and New Year's Cards and Scraps. Apply to the Bookselling and General Agency Co., Limited, 22, Paidhowni, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have received universal recognition for their superiority over all others in all the great exhibition of the world. Full particulars post free. 6, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. S. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SHOT SILKS." Now on view, a grand lot of the above Silks, well worth inspection.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

TO LET—The First Floor of House No. 5, Hornby Row, facing the sea, and well adapted for Offices. Apply to Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, No. 6, Hornby Row.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One double-bodied paehton and a set of double and single harnesses, in good order. Apply to No. 163, Dadar Road.

FOR SALE—A Jet Black Fast Arab Horse, going in Harness. Price moderate. Apply to Messrs. C. STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

TO BE LET—A Large Ground-floor Room in Rampart Row between the French Bank and Bombay Club, For particulars, apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived ex. ship Marabout; Large screw Rs. 4, Small Screw Rs. 3-14 per case. Apply to, HAJEE DAWOOD ESMAIL, Pinjara Molha.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived per ex. ship Marabout, both Large and Small Screw, former with brass label. For whole rate, apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA & Co., Carnac Bunder.

TO LET—From 1st January 1887, the Large and Commodious Bungalow on Bandora Hill, now in the occupation of E. C. Monod, Esq.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY VIEWS CARDS—So many friends who went disappointed Friday and Saturday last, are requested to apply sharp to STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LOST.—Two Five Pound Bank of England NOTES, between the Yacht Club and Bori Bunder Railway Station on the night of the 25th instant. Finder will be rewarded. "C. E. B.," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BROUGHAM by Dykes and Co., Calcutta, Circular Fronted (Exhibition Shape) Painted Bismarck Brown and lined to match. Open quarters hung on patent springs, very light easy running, built specially to be drawn by a small horse. The property of Thos. Mitchell Esq. Price Rs. 800. To be seen at JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

BARLEY SUGAR, Everton Toffee, Cough Lozenges, Extra Strong Mints, Chocolate Creams, &c. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887.—

Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon, which only tenders will be received may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December next.

No Tender will be received, unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI'S RAILWAY.

THE MORVI RAILWAY is now OPEN for PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC to Wankaner (51 miles from Wadhwan), and Trains run as follows:—

DOWN.	p. m.	UP.	a.m.
Wadhwan Camp Dep.	14 30	Wankaner Dep.	7 0
Kookera	15 30	Dadali	7 42
Muli { Arrl.	15 51	Than { Arrl.	8 36
Muli { Dep.	15 59	Than { Dep.	8 46
Sahila Road	16 29	Dolia { Arrl.	9 52
Dolia { Arrl.	16 59	Dolia { Dep.	9 57
Dolia { Dep.	17 4	Sahila Road	10 27
Than { Arrl.	18 10	Muli { Arrl.	10 57
Than { Dep.	18 20	Muli { Dep.	11 2
Dadali	19 14	Kookera	11 26
Wankaner, Arrl.	19 56	Wadhwan Camp, arrl.	12 26

Wankaner is only 26 miles from Rajkot and 16 from Morvi on the direct route to Cutch.

For information as to rates, &c., apply to the Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Wadhwan.

W. D. WHITE, C.E.
Manager Morvi Ry.
Manager's Office, Wadhwan, C.S., November 21 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re., postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 2 p.m. on account and at the risk of Hussunally Peerkhan.

J. M. F. 1-50-31 cases eau de Cologne.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, November 29, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, 1886, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Munjee Nursi and Vasonjee Munjee, by virtue of power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1882, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Luxumonjee, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Malookwady, together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses and bungalows standing thereon, situate lying and being to the north of the Girgaum Back Road, opposite the residence of Sir Mungaldas Nutthoobhai, Knight, C.S.I., in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 5,753 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 686 and 723 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, and in the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 81, and 84 and bounded on the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the south by the oart belonging to the Portuguese Church, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by an oart, belonging to Messrs. Kessowee Toolsidas and Moorarjee Toolsidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodar, mortgagees' solicitors.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 29, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent, duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany full-size billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., a handsome English-built circular-fronted miniature brougham, a strong high-wheeled stylish English-built dog-cart, a handsome grey Arab horse, 5 years old, fast and good action, goes in single harness, a handsome chestnut Arab horse 14-3, 4 years old, sound and very fast in single harness, &c. the property of E. S. GUBBAY Esq. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dishes, cruet stand, tea set, ice pitcher, tea tray, round salver, a mahogany case containing best plated beaded pattern spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, handsome sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter whatnot, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long and folding, arm, rocking and drawing-room chairs, settee and conversation couches, centre ottoman, teapoy with marble top, music stand, handsome cabinets, ornament stands, a handsome mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., handsome 1 and 6 lights hanging argand lamps, one very handsome, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, fancy marble figures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome brass four-post bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses handsome almira with plate glass door wardrobe with mirror, bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built circular-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong high-wheeled, stylish, English-built dog-cart.
1 handsome grey Arab horse, 5 years old, fast and good action, goes in single harness.
1 handsome chestnut Arab horse, 4 years old, sound and very fast in single harness.
Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mess, Marine Lines, the whole of the mess furniture of the 24th Regiment, consisting of round and oblong tables easy chairs, sideboards, drawing and dinings room chairs, almiras, cupboards, dressing, washing and writing tables, screens, &c., &c.
The property is now on view.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 152, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, &c., &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 29, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of unappropriated provisions, dead stock, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints,
2 ,, colored broad cloth.
1 ,, white twilled flannel.
1 ,, colored flannel.
1 ,, scarlet cloth.
8 ,, aniline dyes.
2 ,, Spanish stripes.
16 cases each 150 lbs. white mulls 18 yards.
6 ,, ,, 150 ,, ,, nansooks 18 yards.
5 bales ,, 100 ,, glazed double bordered madapollams.
1 case 120 dozen Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap.
1 case 120 dozen Napoleon Price's toilet powder.
1 case 84 boxes ,, transparent glycerine soap.
1 case 20 bunches coral beads.
1 case ladies' shawls.

The property of an officer, consisting of uniform, electro-plated claret jug, biscuit box, cake basket, &c.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Esmaljee—
896 V B 174-75 1 case orsidue.
823 V B 179-80 1 ,, ,,
G N 42-30 / 43 58 } 5 ,, playing cards.

On account and at the risk of Heptoolla Cadurbhoy—
G M / V B 133 31 1 case marble paper.
B P 1 13 4 bales brown packing paper.
M F / V B 817 1 case coloured surface paper.

On account and at the risk of Abdul Hoosein Esmalji
1,335 V B 251 500—250 boxes Gonda Candles.

On account and at the risk of Memon Haji Sullaman Hubib.
845 gross black flexible button.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 light and strong buggy.
1 strong-built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Dhewbux,

200 tons Superior Teak Scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers,

Also at Tank Bunder:—

On account and at the risk of John Mahomed Fuckeer Mahomed.

11 Logs of Timber.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, sale commencing at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction at No. 5, Marine Lines, the handsome French-polished blackwood teakwood household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany semiground pianoforte, by Boosey and Co; an English-built mail-phaeton, a set of English hand sewn brass mounted single harness, table ornaments, pictures, garden plants, &c. the property of Major W. J. MORSE. The same comprises dressing, washhand and writing tables, side and tripod stands, clothes and gown presses, almira with mirror-doors, whatnots, sideboard, arm chairs, single and folding cots, screens, hatstand, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Boosey and Co. dessert set, baba cot, wall brackets, time piece, brass table ornaments, and wall trays, dispense cupboard, garden plants, &c.,

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton
1 set English hand sewn brass single harness
The property will be on view this afternoon.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 58, Hornby Road, near the Gaiety Theatre, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, large and small treasury safes, &c., the property of Dr. D. E. DUDLEY, M.D., and JOHN CULLEN Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 A, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine-oil table hanging lamps, first-rate oleographs, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of R. C. DIXON, Esq.

Catologues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE!
BY PUBLIC AUTION.
By
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, at 2-30 p. m.

The above consignment of books can be seen, and catalogues obtained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 29, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND
SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

I BEG to intimate that the PARTNERSHIP between Mr. EDWARD HEWETT and MYSELF has been DISSOLVED, and I have now no connection with the Firm of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS of Bombay.

JOHN CRUDDAS,
Nov. 1, 1886. High Barnet.

A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES on behalf of the GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the Free Church Mission will be held in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY and TUESDAY (29th and 30th November).

Each day from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
The favour of your attendance is requested.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinries, Exhibition Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Work &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
(Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-sur-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, —
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, —
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	[illegible]	,, 21 0
Bernecasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, —
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, —
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	—
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	
Chateau de Franda	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	—
From Munzer & Spann.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	—
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	—
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne; Munzer-Red Bars { spils }	,, 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 32 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 15 0	
H. Montreo and Co. ***	,, 15	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 0	
	,, 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, —
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, —
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	—
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, —

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. —
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	—
Finest do	,, 20 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29, its.	0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 5
Celery	,, —	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, eer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME Madras-built Landau by Simpson, with brake, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, proceeding to Europe.

An English-built new Mail Phaeton, convertible into a cart with folding steps and lady's rest back by Lewis of Salisbury,

A new circular-fronted English-built Brougham.

An English-built new Barouche by Kinross.

A very light handsome Dog-cart by Windover painted varnish color and trimmed with velvet cordroy, together with a very fast country-bred, iron grey mare, ridden by a lady, both the property of a gentleman proceeding shortly to Europe.

Also a fresh supply of best real Mocha Coffee in seven and fourteen pounds bundles.
Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, Stephen Howard's Case, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 4 to 7 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—King Arthur (s), from Jedda; Orion (s), Hongkong; China (s), London; and Umballa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), for China; and Kohinur (s), Cannanore and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for Foreign Money Orders is 1s. 5½d. per rupee (Schedule 27) until further notice.

A VAGRANT.—Richard Dowling, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagraut by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Werneth Hall left the dock on Friday; the s.s. Verona, City of Carthage and Merton Hall entered and the s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind left on Saturday.

POLO.—To-morrow being St. Andrew's day, a special match has been arranged, when a team composed of Scotchmen will play against the World. The sides will be published to-morrow.

LOST PROPERTY.—Cassum Meeta, living in Kolsa Street, reported having dropped from his pocket a gold albert chain, with three gold mohurs attached, on Friday last, somewhere between his residence and the Fort.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhow Chimajee, living at DeLisle Road, reported that a relative of his named Pandoo Dewjee had absconded with two tolas of gold and Rs. 55 in currency notes and cash, which complainant entrusted to him for safe custody on Friday last.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, a native Christian, who was afterwards found to be in liquor, was run over by a railway train at the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. His right hand was severred from the body, and he sustained other serious injuries. He was removed in a precarious condition to the Gokuldas Hospital.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Tricumdass Ramdass, living in Cathedral Street, reported to the police the theft of two gold nose-rings, set with pearls, valued at Rs. 500, from his premises on the 26th instant.—Anundrao Venayek, a clerk in the Government solicitor's office, reported the theft of a gold watch and chainby McCabe, valued at Rs. 400, from a table in his premises at New Wadly, on Friday last.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT:—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the the death of Krishna Yessoo, aged 50 years. Deceased, while endeavouring to cross the G. I. P. Railway line at the Dadur level crossing on the approach of a down special train conveying the Holkar of Indore, was accidentally knocked down and run over, sustaining fatal injuries. He died shortly after admission into hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A Siddee, named Pharan Fridge, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of theft of three pairs of shoes, of the collective value of Rs. 10, the property of Syud Abdool Rahimtoola and Ramaj Hamud. The accused had stolen the shoes from the Mahomedan mosque at Hoozria Mohla, while the complainants where at prayers. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and also admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASS WITH A CRIMINAL INTENT.—A noted character named Hoosain Mahomed was, on Saturday, convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having trespassed in the house of Fatmabee, woman, near the Null Bazaar, with the intent to commit theft, on the night of Thursday last. The accused entered the house of the complainant during her absence on the night in question, and was endeavouring to open one of the cupboards in the room, when the complainant happened to return home, and, finding accused there, got him arrested and handed him over to the police. Accused, on admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous inprisonment.

THE CITY OF CARTHAGE.—The following testimonial has been presented to Captain Grieve, of the s.s. City of Carthage:—"We, the undersigned passengers on board this ship, cannot on this the termination of a most pleasant voyage leave without expressing our grateful thanks to Captain Grieve and his officers for their courtsey and kindly attention whereby they have greatly added to the pleasures of our exceptionally pleasant voyage.—John Workman, Alex. D. Gray, Wm. T. Martin, Jack Percy, C. W. Roland Smith, Wm. Huntley, B.S.C., M.B., M.C., Fannie D. Grey, Eleanor Smith, Susan Dalrymple Grey, Agnes Reuton Robson, Charlotte W. Crawford, Robina N. Outridge, Annie Ireland, M. S. S. Anderson."

THE LATE MR. H. F. SHANAVAN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. Frank Shanahan, M.A., Professor of History and Moral Philosophy at the Ahmedabad College, which took place yesterday evening from cholera. The deceased gentleman was one of the most distinguished students of the local St. Xavser's College, and had throughont his career endeared himself by his amiable disposition to all those who came in contact with him. He was only the other day selected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University as one of the examiners in English in the Matriculation. Examination; and was last year one of the examiners in Latin. The news of his death will be received with unfeigned regret by the large circle of friends who knew him in Bombay and elsewhere.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY'S WIFE.—Many of our readers in different parts of India will share with us the sorrow we feel in hearing of the death of Mrs. Northrop, wife of the Rev. J. A. Northrop, late of the M. E. South India Conference. Mr. and Mrs. Northrop arrived in India in the latter part of 1877, and left early in 1885, having been stationed in Calcutta, Poona, Bombay and Bangalore. They were held in high esteem by all that knew them. Mrs. Northrop had frequent illnesses in this country. The cause of her death is said to have been Bright's disease. They were stationed at Hampton, Illinois. She was taken seriously ill on Monday, October 11th, at 11 a. m., and died at 4-30 p. m. the next day.—*Bombay Guardian.*

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yeiterday by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Autone DeSouza, aged 55 years. On Saturday night at about 7 o'clock, he was found lying on the railway line, between the Marine Line and Churney Road Railway stations, evidently knocked down and run over by one of the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with his right fore-arm completely severed and other fatal injuries to his person. He was picked up in an unconscious state and smelling strongly of liquor, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died from the effects of the injuries at 10-45 yesterday morning. The inquest stands adjourned.

THE CARLTON CLUB BALL.—The ball given by the members of the Carlton Club on Friday evening, as a wind-up to its cricket season, was as successful an affair as could be wished to close such a successful season as the Club has had in the cricket field. Barring the match with the Bombay Gymkhana, the Carltonians, we believe, have had a series of triumphs in their contests with the various other cricket clubs on their own grounds. The members mustered well in the ball-room, and showed themselves as efficient there in tripping the light fantastic as they were on the cricket ground. The old Town Hall, decked with flags and bunting, presented quite a gay appearance. There was a capital string band in attendance, and to its strains the dancers tripped right merrily through the twenty-four dances which coloured the programme, till the early hours of Saturday morning. The ball we understand is intended to be an annual affair, taking the place of the yearly dinner.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Captain Shumacker, of the s.s. Taif, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. G. Ainsworth, the Superintendent of the Bombay Customs Preventive Service, with carrying thirty-nine passengers in excess of the number mentioned in his certificate granted him under the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, and in contravention of section 36 of the said Act 8 of 1876. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant in person. The defendant admitted the charge, and stated that he was not aware that he had any passengers in excess on board his vessel. He stated that he was unable to count the men as they had clambered into his vessel over the ship's side from the boats in which they left the shore. The men were armed with knives, and it was dangerous to count them. As soon as they got on board they hid themselves among the Hajees, and were in fact stowaways and not passengers. He was convicted and fined Rs. 7 for each passenger in excess, the total amount of the fine amounting to Rs. 273. The money was paid by the accused under protest, it being his intention to appeal.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHERIFF'S FEES.

From the next year the Sheriff of Bombay will be entitled to his fees only. The system of supplementing from the Government Treasury any amount to make up Rs. 10,000 per year, has been abolished.—*Rast Goftar.*

DR. ANANDIBYE JOSHI.

We regret to hear that this accomplished lady is lying seriously ill at the residence of Mr. Madhowdas Rugnathdas. She was not at all well in England, and her voyage in the steamer which encountered the recent storm has not improved matters.—*Ibid.*

A DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY.

Some of the constant supporters of the Municipal authorities have again brought forward a proposition to appoint a Deputy Commissioner for Bombay, though we already have a well-paid Commissioner, and a number of well-paid anistants under him. We are sure the independent members of the Corporation will not sanction this additional burden on the local Treasury. The movers of this proposal argue that the work of the Commissioner has considerably increased, but they forget that along with the increased work the number of his well-paid assistants has also increased. The heads of the different departments and their assistants are quite capable of taking a lot of work off the Commissioner's hands. As Mr. Javerilal pointed out, there is no need to have a deputy, and the Commissioner does not apply for the appointment of one.—*Ibid.*

PARSEE SOCIAL REFORM.

It is not time yet for Parsee ladies to mix freely in male society and to think and act like European ladies. Just as fruit out of season is unpalatable the present go-ahead social reform is not only undesirable but injurious. Social reform does not begin and end in merely well receiving a guest or being well received as a guest. In the case of Parsee women it is mere imitation without the least solidity about it. We do not see what great achievement there is in a Parsee lady being able to receive a European visitor in a proper manner. We must here add that we are not advocates of the *Purdah* system. On the contrary we despise it. But we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the present attempt at passing off well-dressed Parsee ladies as the result of social reform is something like trying to palm off a broken doll to an unwary purchaser under cover of new clothes. The present ill-considered and misguided progress is doing harm to the community.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The public cannot understand what good this Commission will do. Many people believe that the Government has been attacked with Commission disease, and that the Commission is the consequence of it. Of all the Indian provinces, Bengal is foremost both in population and progress, but Bengal has only one representative on the Commission. The Panjab has not got even one. Madras is also unfortunate. The two persons selected from Bombay are no doubt competent and worthy men, but we should have been happier, if besides these two, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had been appointed.—*Shome Prokash.*

If a large number of natives are appointed to the Civil Service, the interests of the English nation may be affected to a certain extent, but the Government of India will profit a great deal. Even if less salary is allowed to native Civilians, the business will be better managed. The people of India have always prayed that no favour should be shown in consideration of race or creed, and that appointments may be made according to qualifications. The Commission has been appointed in order to ascertain how far the natives of India can be appointed to the public service. But it is a matter for deep regret that the Government has constituted the Commission in such a manner that it is idle to expect any good from it.—*Burdwan Sanjibani.*

Up to this time the Queen's Proclamation has done us very little good, rather it has done us harm. But the Civil Service Commission may compensate for this. The appointments now monopolized by the Europeans may be thrown open to us. So in one way the Commission may be of use.—*Ananda Bazaar Patrika.*

THE BURMESE QUESTION.

It is not possible for any civilized nation to commit such injustice as the English have perpetrated in Burma. The King of Burma was independent, and the English had no right to interfere with him. The English had no such relations with the King of Burma as with the Amir of Cabul. There was no treaty to prevent the King of Burma from making an alliance with any other Power. The annexation of Burma was an abominable affair. We are sorry and ashamed for what the English have done.—*Shome Prokash.*

OUR COLD WEATHER VISITORS.

The Rajas and Maharajas who had gathered together here to meet the Viceroy have begun to leave for their respective capitals—wiser, we hope, though poorer in purse. The young Rao of Kutch seems to have made the best public impression, and has also been most honoured because of them all he has the largest number and richest subjects living in Bombay. The noble cold weather tourists of Europe also happened to come in just at this time and thus add to the importance of the gatherings. Lord Rosebery, the late Liberal Foreign Minister of England, one of these, is yet among us. His lordship is of course capable, young and desirous to learn new things, and we trust he will have seen India through the proper spectacles, and hope he will on his return home do more for her than his Conservative counterpart of last year did. *Subodha Patrika.*

MNEMONIC PRODIGY.

We have had a visit from a young prodigy, Shatavdhani Kavi Shri Raichandra Ravji, an inhabitant of Vavania between Kutch and Morbi. Mr. Raichandra is a Bania by caste, a versifier by birth and by birth also a *Shatavadhani*, that is one whose mnemonic powers will perform, we suppose, 100 different functions at one and the same time. He knows no other language but the Guzerati, and yet he can exercise his marvellous powers on sixteen different languages at one sitting. We have advised Mr. Raichandra to give a practical turn to his talents, and trust his friends will resist the temptation of exhibiting him before the public merely for the fun of it. We shall be glad to introduce him to earnest inquirers.—*Indian Spectator.*

TOWN COUNCILLORS' FEES.

The public spirit of the Town Councillors of the First City in India does not show itself very prominent in the discussion on Mr. R. N. Khote's proposal to abolish the fees now drawn by them. No doubt any member who chooses to forego them is at liberty to do so, as Mr. Khote was reminded by one of his colleagues; but as the former replied, that was a different matter. Even such voluntary surrender of the fees, however, as was suggested to Mr. Khote, has been made by at least two members of the Council, though the example has not proved very contagious; but what we would ask is, in these days of retrenchment, why should not the rate of the fees be reduced. It is at present Rs. 30 per sitting; and if it cannot be abolished altogether, surely Rs. 15—the technical one goldmohur—ought to suffice as honorarium or solatium to the good citizen for thd honour of conducting the self-government of the actual capital of the Presidency and the self-proclaimed *Urbs Primus in Indis.*—*Indian Spectator.*

THE VICEROYS POONA SPEECH.

The *Indian Mirror* says:—Although in the absence of any such clear exposition of the intentions of the head of the Government, such as His Excellency has now been pleased to place before the public, we were the first to give expression to that feeling of distrust, suspicion, and alarm, which the appointment of the Commission, and more especially the wording of the Government Resolution on the subject, had produced in the public mind, we unhesitatingly and gratefully accept the assurance that so far as Lord Dufferin himself is concerned, he was actuated by every desire to see justice done to the people of this country; that the idea depriving them of some of their highly-valued privileges never entered his mind; and, above all, that "no one would be better pleased" than His Excellency himself in the event of the educated classes of India succeeding "in making good their case by the logic of their representations" and by the strength of the evidence which they might be able to adduce. This is the first time since the publication of the Government Resolution that Lord Dufferin has publicly spoken on the subject; and, however, unjustly harsh our previous comments might have seemed to His Excellency, we have no reason to regret that by giving publicity to a very widely entertained feeling of suspicion regarding his own views, we have enabled him to find an opportunity to set the Indian public right upon a question of such vital importance as the good faith and sincerity of the head of the Indian Government.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·899
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·6
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ENE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	191

* From midnight to midnight

THE LAHORE RACES.

ANOTHER day's capital racing with good fields, was held on Nov. 25. A keen interest was evinced all through by the large number of people who attended to witness the sport, and the totalizator did good business.

FIRST RACE.—A Handicap.—For all ponies, 13 hands and under. Value Rs. 99. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. O'Farrell's g. a. p. White Star, 9st. 7lbs. (Tingey) 1
Captain Beresford's b. c-b. p. Potboy, 10st. 10lbs. (Richmond) ... 2
Mr. Viall's b. c-b. p. Nawab, 7st. 2lbs. (Native) ... 3

Also ran:—School Girl, 8st. 11lbs.; Black Prince, 7st. 7lbs.; and Peter, 7st. 4lbs.

Potboy and White Star made a dead heat of it the first time, and in deciding it Potboy ran sulkily the whole way, allowing White Star to win comfortably. Time—55½ secs.; deciding heat, 56½ secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Meean Meer Stakes.—Value Rs. 250. Distance 1 mile. For all horses. C. W. A. C. raised 1st. Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; three times or oftener, 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs.; of the day, 10lbs.

Mr. S. J. W.'s b. w. g. Digby, 7st. 7lbs. (Richmond) 1
Captain Dewar's b. w. m. Remorse, 8st. 7lbs. (Tingey) 2
Captain Dewar's b. w. g. Gridiron, 7st. 4lbs. (Dunn) 3

Also ran:—Charybdis, 7st. 4lbs.

Gridiron cut out the work for the field, but falling back in the straight, let up Remorse and Digby. The former cried "enough" in the railings, and Digby thus won easily by two lengths. Time—1min. 22secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Mozung Chase.—Value Rs. 200. For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11st. Inch allowance. Winners: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times or oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs., of the day 10lbs. Arabs and others to carry 7lbs. extra. Distance about 1½ mile.

Mr. Bruce's g. a. p. Mystic. 10st. 11lbs. (Mr. Riddell) 1
Mr. Beddy's g. a. p. Ploughboy, 12st 3lbs. (Fordham) 2

Also ran:—Gorgonzolla, 9st. 12lbs. (fell); and Marion 10st. (refused).

Ploughboy, the favourite, refused at the second bush-fence, when Mystic, who was splendidly ridden throughout, took up the lead and was never headed, winning easily. No time taken.

FOURTH RACE.—The Country Stakes—Value Rs. 150. For all C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 10st. Height allowance. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Kuddam Hossain's c. c-b. m. Bonnie Doo, 9st. 8lbs. (Fordham) ... 1
Captain Beresford's d. c-b. m. Miranda, 10st. 4lbs. (Richmond) ... 2
Mr. Nulty's br. c-b. m. Ethel, 6st. 4lbs. (Master Nulty) 3

Also:—ran Kneecaps, 9st 7lbs. (Ribinson).

Bonnie Doo was a hot favourite in the lotteries, selling for over Rs. 300

Miranda showed up in the front rank to the distance where she collapsed, leaving the coast clear to Bonnie Doo who, without difficulty, secured the verdict by two lengths. Time—1min. 15secs.

Fifth Race.—The Railway Plate.—Value Rs. 200. Distance. I mile. For all Arabs and C. B.'s. C. W. A. C. raised 7lbs.

Mr. S. J. S's c. a. h. Hasserac, 9st. 13 lbs. (Richmond) ... 1
Mr. S. J. S.'s b. c-b. h. Thunderbolt, 9st. 7lbs. (Ribinson.) ... 2
Capt. Haye's g. a. gal. Magic, 8st. 6lbs. (Native) ... 3

Also ran:—Mame uke, 8st. 10lbs.; Asaf, 9st 10lbs.; and Republican 9st. 10lbs.

Six very fine animals faced the starter for this, of which Republican and Mr. S. J. S.'s stable were most fancied. Magic made the running, and in doing so lessened her own chances, for she gave in at the distance and was never again dangerous. Hasserac, won an excellent race by a length. Time—1min. 55secs.

SIXTH RACE.—A Selling Race—Value Rs. 100. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Ponies valued at Rs. 300 to carry 10st. 7lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 50 over or under. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. Lachman Narian's b. c.-b. m. Good Luck, 9st. (Native) ... 1
Colonel Lushington's b. a. p. Lothario, 11st, (Capt. Dalbiac) ... 2
Mr. Parson's bl. c-b p. Black Prince, 9st, 1lbs. (Mr. Riddell) ... 3

Also ran:—Au Revoir, 8st. 7lbs.; and Longshanks, 9st.

Lothario cracked on the pace into the railings where Good Luck collared him, and though Captain Dalbiac sat down and rode, the weight told, and he could not maintain his front position. He was passed by Good Luck, who won a good race by half a length; same distance separating the second and third ponies. Time 43secs. The winner was claimed for Rs. 300.

THE REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

WE learn by telegraph from a reliable source, that the fighting between the Amir's troops and the Ghilzais has ended at last in the utter and complete defeat, for a time at least, of the rebels. The story, therefore, of the Povindah merchants, who had arrived in India from Ghazni, to the effect that the rebellion was spreading and assuming the form of a national and religious revolt against the English alliance, appears worth no more than the value which we set upon it. Attempts had, no doubt, been made to extend the rising by fanatical moolhas; but the cartloads of heads and the cutting of pieces of rebellious regiments was a method of treatment discouraging to doubtful rebels. As a hint to the populace between Ghazni and Cabul, a caravan of waggons loaded with heads of decapitated mutineers must have been effective, after the Amir's always effective method; and as nothing has been heard of a rising yet in the Herat district, we must suppose that the message of the Ghilzais to their clansmen has failed. Indeed a rising now would be too late. Nevertheless, the danger has been a real one, as the Government of India have been well aware. Unnoticed at the time, perhaps, in this connection we may now safely point to the significance of the orders issued to portions of the 3rd Biluchis, the 6th Bombay Cavalry, the 2-1 Mountain Battery Scottish Division and the Royal Lanchashire Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to march at a day's notice to Chaman, to Kila Abdullah, and to the Khojak; the journey also of the Political Agent of Quetta and the Peshin towards the Khojak; and the opening of a telegraph office in Kila Abdullah to faciliate communication between the Political Agent at Chaman and the Governor General's Agent in Beluchistan. The Political Agent returned from Chaman on Sunday last; and the forces ordered to hold themselves ready to march will not now be required to move. For the time the storm has blown over; but the arrangements made indicate the intentions of the Government of India, should the Amir's authority in Afghanistan be seriously shaken The rising of the Ghilzais took place at Ghazni, roughly speaking one-third of the way from Cabul to Candahar. The movement of our troops to Kila Abdullah, Chaman and the Khojak Pass—positions half-way on the route from Quetta to Candahar—would have forestalled any attempt of the rebels upon the latter place, and kept in our hands the power of occupying it if necessary with the least possible delay. The Government were aware of the possibly serious consequences of the Ghilzai rising; and were prepared to act.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—The following notifications are Gazetted:—Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Judge of Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month and a half. Mr. F. C. Harrison, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 24-Purganas, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset sub-division of that district. Mr. H. M. Reily, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. G. J. Cawley, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. G. R. K. Meares, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Dinajpur, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. G. D. Graham, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. H. Munro is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Manbhoom, but will, continue to act as Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Howrah. Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. G. Irvine. Mr. H. C. Clogston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. N. Harris. Mr. J. C. Stack, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Maimansing. Mr. W. F. S. Allen, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Calcutta, is transferred to Jessore. Mr. B. F. Guise, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah. Mr. W. F. Smith, Disttrict Superintendent of Police, on leave, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Puri.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

MADRAS.

VISIT OF H. E. THE VICEROY AT MADRAS.—Owing to intimation having been received by the Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly that His Excellency the Viceroy wishes to pass on to Madras on his return from Pondicherry, that officer has placed himself in communication with the Harbour Works authorities with a view to ascertain whether it would be practicable to convey His Excellency and suite by the South Indian Railway Express Special Train direct from the Beach Station along the Harbour Works line of narrow rails and on to the Pier. The Viceroy will arrive at Madras about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 11th December (leaving Pondicherry overnight on the 10th idem) and will take the steamer direct from the Pier. The Harbour authorities have complied with the wishes of the Agent and Manager, and will make the necessary arrangements for running the Express Train from the Beach Station to the Pier.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE DUKE AT SIALKOT.—Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Sialkot on Novr. 22, and were received at the Railway Station by Brigadier General F. B. Norman, Commanding Sialkot, Major A. S. Roberts, Deputy Commissioner, and the other Civil and Military Officers of the station, the Municipal Committee and several native gentlemen. His Royal Highness received an address of welcome from the Municipal Committee, and made a brief speech in reply, in which he expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at the reception accorded to him on his second visit to this town; and declared his intention, on his return to England, of making known to the Qeen-Empress the feelings of loyalty and devotion which have been everywhere manifested towards Her Majesty by the people of India. The road from the station to the cantonments, a length of two miles, was watered and tastefully decorated with flags and triumphal arches. The Royal party left the railway station at about 9 o'clock, and proceeded to cantonments, where a review of all the troops in the garrison was held by His Royal Highness at 11 o'clock. After inspecting the Station Hospital and barracks, His Royal Highness and the Duchess will proceed to Jammu at 2 p.m., where the Maharaja with his usual hospitality has invited a large party of gentlemen and ladies to meet their Royal Highnesses.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE MAIDEN TRIBUTE OF MODERN BABYLON.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

THE action, "Broughton and Wife v. Squire," which arose out of the Eliza Armstrong abduction case, came before Mr. Justice Manisty and a common jury, in the Queen's Bench division, on Nov. 2. It was an action for libel, founded upon the publication of a pamphlet called "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." The defendant by his pleadings traversed various allegations of the plaintiff, and he also pleaded that the words complained of were originally printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the course of dealing with a matter of public interest, for the purpose of exciting public feeling in favour of a bill that was then passing through Parliament, and which dealt with the matters referred to in the pamphlet.

Mr. Crispe, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff, Mr. John Broughton, had for many years worked for Mr. Stokes, the secretary to the Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes, and he had all his life held a respectable position. He had lived in Charles-street, Lisson-grove for three or four years. Originally the action was brought in the name of Mr. Broughton and his wife, she being primarily affected by the libel, which to speak briefly, accused her of being a brothel-keeper and also of being a procuress. It was unfortunate that she had died since the action was brought, but Mr. Broughton had a right of action still remaining in him as an original plaintiff, because the offence charged was an indictable offence and Mr. Broughton might, as well as his wife, have been indicted for keeping a disorderly house. The defendant kept a pamphlet shop in Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, and from that place cart-loads of the pamplet were issued and distributed. Something had been said about publishing the pamphlet in order to give strength to a bill that was in Parliament, but the fact was that its publication was continued from July till November, which latter time was long after the Act of Parliament had passed and had come into force. The learned counsel, having read what was complained of as libellous, said that he had this difficulty to contend with: that in the article complained of no names were mentioned, but still there were many things that would indicate that the persons who were referred to in the articles were Mr. and Mrs. Broughton and Eliza Armstrong. Formal evidence of the purchase of the pamphlet was then given.

Mr. John Broughton, the plaintiff, who described himself as a labourer, spoke to Mrs. Jarret, calling at his place and engaging a servant. Jane Farrer was first spoken to, but she was too old. She was 18 or 19. Eliza Armstrong was afterwards spoken to, and she was engaged as a servant to go to Wimbledon, and she went away. In answer to questions he said: I have been abused by people all over the world. It was said that my wife had sold a child for 5*l*. Whilst my wife was dying my windows were broken. Papers were read outside my door, and they said that Mrs. Broughton was the woman who sold the child. I could not go out without being called after, and I became ashamed to go out. At my wife's funeral people called out, "It is a good job she is gone; she will not sell any more children!"—Cross-examined: He was paid 200*l*. for the settlement of the action which he brought against the *Pall Mall Gazette*. People told him that the libel was meant for his wife. He could not read.

Jane Farrer said that she lived with her father at 15, Harrow-street, Lisson-grove. She knew Mrs. Broughton, in Charles-street, and she was there when a woman called and said she was Becky Jarrett. She said that she wanted a little girl for a servant, and Mrs. Broughton asked if witness would do. Jarrett said that she was too old. On a second occasion Eliza Armstrong was sent for, and she went with Jarret as servant. Witness read the pamphlet, and thought that it referred to Mrs. Broughton. She also read a part of it to Mrs. Broughton; but Mrs. Broughton told her to read no more, because she was upset. She heard people say in the street that she was the woman who had sold the child for 5*l*. They called this after her, and they also said that she was a brothel-keeper.

Inspector Borner gave evidence as to the proceedings at the Old Bailey in connection with the prosecution there, and this constituted the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cohen submitted that there was no evidence to go to the jury to prove publication of the alleged libel by the defendant; that it had not been proved that the publication referred to the plaintiff; and that, Mrs. Broughton being dead, there was no cause of action on the part of her husband. He should call no witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Justice Manisty, in summing up, observed that the jury, like most other people, had heard of the shocking exhibition that took place during some days in the streets of London last year, by the publication of the statement which had been referred to in this case. These publications contained such horrible details as to have established a state of things that he trusted would never be permitted again to the extent which it had been permitted on that occasion. But with all that now they had nothing to do, save and except so far as the evidence in this case might satisfy them that this pamphlet was published by the defendant and largely sold in the streets of London in and after the month of July in last year.

A juror: The plaintiff's counsel had said that he had brought the action in order to clear his character, but he had already received damages from the *Pall Mall Gazette*—Mr. Justice Manisty: He did not clear his character then; that case did not go into court.

The jury retired to consider the subject, but having been locked up for nearly two hours and a half, they were discharged by the associate, with orders to attend before the judge on the following morning.

On Wednesday Justice Manisty had the jury called before him, and addressing them, said that he understood that they could not come to any decision on the previous night.

A juror said that the difference between them was only upon a question of amount.

Justice Manisty said that was exactly what he had expected, and therefore it was that he had departed from the usual course, and, instead of discharging the jury from all further attendance in the case, he left instructions with the officer that in case there was a disagreement, they should come again into court that morning, and that he should not at once discharge them altogether if the difference was only upon a question of amount.

Mr. Cohen (for the defendant) submitted that, the jury having been discharged.

Justice Manisty said he had not discharged them.

Mr. Cohen said they had been allowed to depart from the precincts of the court without giving a verdict but he submitted that any verdict that they might now give would be invalid.

Justice Manisty said that he would take the responsibility upon himself; and if that should turn out to be the law, the sooner it was altered the better.

The jury, after a long consultation, returned into court, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 5*l*.

Justice Manisty said he thought it was a most proper action to be brought; that the damages were very moderate; and that it was a very proper verdict. He certainly should not interfere, as asked by defendant's counsel, and therefore the plaintiff must recover his costs.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	3
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	9
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	2	9
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.			2ND SORT.		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast, large, each	0	2	9	0	2	3
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0
Fore do do. per piece	0	14	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	4	0
Fore do. do. per piece	1	0	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore Do Do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0	6	0
Pork, salt, English, per lb	0	12	0
Do. fresh, per lb.	0	4	0
Do. salt, country, per lb.	0	4	6
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0
POULTRY—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	12	0
Do. middling, each	0	10	0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	2	0	0
Do. do. middling, each	1	8	0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	1	8	0
Partridges per each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Snipe, per pair	0	8	0
Calloo, each	0	8	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	7
Bajri Do. per lb.	0	0	6
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	1	0	0
Babool, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	9
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	6	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	8	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	4	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	8	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	4	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Oored, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	12	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	4	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	6	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	8	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	6	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	12	0
Peas, per phurra	4	0	0
Toor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	10	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	8	0
DRY FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	2	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	3
Surmaye, large, each	0	14	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	2	0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. small, per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	9
Do. do. small, per maund	2	10	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Turnips, large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Cauliflowers, small per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. red per dozen	0	1	6
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	6
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	9
French Beans, per seer	0	2	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	1	0	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0	5	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	6	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Rosselles, per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Custard apples, each	0	4	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	12	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	8	0
Do. black, Nassick, per seer	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	10	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	3	8	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	12	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	8	0
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0	6	0
Apples, Verona, per dozen	0	14	0
Do. Cashmere, per dozen	2	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0
Custard apples, per dozen	0	12	0
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0	4	0
Do. do. medium	0	3	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	2	0
Surmaye, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Bouie, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Bhing, large, each	0	2	3
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	9
Shrimps, per score	0	0	3
Bumlows, per score	0	1	6
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	4
Lobsters, each	0	1	6

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do.	7½ "	0	9	"
White Twist and Rolls "	13 "	2	0	"
Plain Brown Loaves "	15 "	1	3	"
Servants' Brown do. "	14 "	1	0	"

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-families, Schools, Ship-masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payments, if they choose.

MEASURES.

1 Ser	Is equal to	1 lb. 6 oz.
1 Payali	do.	5 " 9 "
1 Phara	do.	98 "
1 Candy	do.	712 "

BOMBAY WEIGHT.

1 Ser	Is equal to	11 1/5 oz.
1 Maund	do.	28 lb.
1 Candy	do.	569 "
1 Candy of firewood	do.	784 "

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per seer, 1st sort		Rs. 0	1	3
Rolong "	"	" 0	1	3
Flour "	2nd sort	" 0	1	0
Rolong "	"	" 0	1	0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day; *viz.*, from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—Wilkin and B., and Hore, C. and B.

To speak to minutes of the Decree and for argument on the 6th issue.

90-85—Payne, G. and S.—The Hon'ble F. L. Latham and others vs. David Haim Devaker and others.—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

418-86—Janardhun G. Gunputrao.—Hurri and another vs. Sukaram Vithul and others.

422-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Rahimtoola Khalakdina vs. Jalbhoy Ardesher Sethna and another.

430-86—Payne, G. and S.—Vurdhman Jetsi and others vs. Tarachund Luchminarayen and another.

435-86—Tyabji and D. Ayoob Dada and others. vs. Haji Tar Mahomed Latif and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungalbai and another—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhai Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

125-82—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa vs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and others—Jefferson, B. and D.

370-84—Chalk, W. and S.—Hiraji Pudunji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey, and in person.

92-84—Payne, G. and S.—Moosabhai Mahomedali vs. Tyabjee Shaikbhai—Nanu and H.

17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gungabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.

23-86—Payne, G. and S.—Cassum Moosa and others vs. Hajee Oosman Tarmahomed and others—Craigie, L. and O.

54-86—In person (a pauper) Malkabai and another vs. David Siliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Parshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Motibai—Tyabji and D.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

IN the public telegrams from London of yesterday's date, there are few changes of any significance recorded. Money appears to be the turn firmer, the rate of discount in the open market having advanced from 2⅞ to 3 per cent., but the Funds and Indian Stocks remain unaltered, Consols at 102, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101⅛.

In the Mincing Lane markets Linseed is quoted partially 1s. per quarter higher. Rapeseed is said to be quiet. Coffee is firm and 1s. per quarter dearer.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, Reuter says, with Surats easier, but quotations were unchanged throughout, and the day's sales were estimated at the comparatively large total of 12,000 bales, comprising 2,000 Surats. To-day's market is given as quieter, sales only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats, prices still unaltered. From New York yesterday Futures were quoted 4 points dearer, but the improvement has been lost again to-day, leaving the quotations as before at 9 3-16 cents., ready 9·34 for March delivery.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position with the corresponding period of the two previous years. The most striking feature is the closeness of the figures to last year's in almost every item. The total of the Receipts at the American ports for the season to date is only 10,000 bales more than last year, while the visible supply for all Europe is nearer still, being only 4,000 bales more this year than last. The Liverpool stock, which has increased by 75,000 bales during the week, shows the greatest discrepancy, being 71,000 bales ahead of 1885, but this arises from the fact that the bulk of the American exports are finding their way to Lancashire instead of the Continent at present.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's receipts	280,000	259,000	284,000
,, exports to U. K.	123,000	76,000	73,000
,, ,, Continent	86,000	66,000	73,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,428,000	2,418,400	2,493,000
,, exports to U. K. ,,	876,000	680,200	803,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	456,000	631,900	577,400
,, Stock in the Ports	911,000	856,000	904,000
Saturday's Receipts	39,000	29,000	51,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,45 ,000	2,416,090	2,571,090
,, ,, Surats	227,000	127,310	369,090

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1886	1885	1884
Stock in Liverpool	486,000	414,980	429,770
,, London	15,000	18,000	48,000
American Afloat	230,000	250,000	246,000
East Indian ,,	16,000	5,000	15,000
	747,000	687,980	738,770
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5¼d.	5⅝d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	3 11-16d.	4⅛d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1½d.	⅞d.	1 5-16d.

Our market continues quiet and in some descriptions to-day has been slightly easier in price. It is only in ready stuff, however, that dealers are disposed to be at all willing sellers, as they continue to express apprehensions regarding the growing crops, more especially in the Mow and Broach districts. The unseasonable character of the weather latterly no doubt lends some colour to these reports, and we hear there has been rain in the Deccan and Central Provinces. Monday's Chamber of Commerce reports, however, will give reliable information as to the real state of things.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged all round and exceedingly quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	3,498	bales.
Wheat	46,316	cwts.
Linseed	4,954	,,
Rapeseed	2,919	,,
Gingelly seed	12,478	,,

FREIGHTS exhibit rather more steadiness. The s.s. Empire has been put on the berth for Dunkirk, booking a part cargo at 18s. 6d., a rate which was previously unobtainable.

EXCHANGE has kept quite steady at yesterday's closing prices. Silver being unchanged in London, and Calcutta not so weak as it was represented yesterday afternoon, we may possibly have an interval of steadiness now until next Council Draft day. Current quotations for ready Bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·90	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather firmer again, at Rs. 97 13-16 for Fours, and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are practically unchanged. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 725. Berar Press shares are rather firmer, at Rs. 510. City Mills are Rs. 5 dearer. Everything else is unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	620
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	905
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	5
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	662½
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		905
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	50	Rs, 2	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	945
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	840
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,445xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	892½
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	785

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£146¾

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	970xd.
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125		95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1200xd.
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

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249-20—Heroes of Industry, E. R. Jones.
B.— 50-27—Court Royal.
51-30—A Child of the Revolution.
66-22—A Strange Voyage, W. C. Russell.
98-21—Astray, C. M. Yonge, M. Bramston, C. C. E. Stuart.
98-22—Diprose's Annual for 1887.
98-23—Hood's Comic Annual for 1887.
55-27—The Lady with the Garnets, E. Marlitt.
C.— 33-25—Annual Report of the Madras Medical College 1885 86.
D.— 3- 9—Diseases peculiar to women, L. Athill, M.D.
35- 1—Law Reports, Bombay, Vol. X. Pt. II., 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

ASHCROFT—ROBSON—November 27, at Bombay, by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Cooper, Nagpur, the Rev. Francis Ashcroft, M.A., Missionary, Ulwar Rajputana, to Agnes Renton, second daughter of the Rev. John Robson, D. D., Aberdeen, Scotland, formerly of Ajmere, Rajputana.

BONNER—IRELAND—November 27, at Bombay, by the Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. G. Cooper, Nagpur, the Rev. W. Bonner, Deoli, Rajputana, to Annie, daughter of Thomas Ireland, Esq., Greenlow, Paisley.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICK—November 23, at Manickpur, the wife of H P Dick Indian Midland Railway, of a son.

LYDIARD—November 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter C Lydiard, of a son, still-born.

READ November 20, at Lucknow, the wife of Thomas Richard Read, of a son.

ROBINSON—November 15, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain G H Robinson, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha L I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—CROSS—November 20, at St Luke's Church, Jullundur, by the Rev W Ellison, Cecil Morton Burton, Punjab Commission, to Agnes Florence Cross, daughter of Lieutenant A B Cross.

DEATHS.

KIDD—November 17, at Kohat, William Charles Kidd eldest son of Lionel Alfred Kidd, M R C S, aged 21 years 1 months, and 16 days.

LYDIARD—November 17, at Calcutta, Madeleine, the dearly beloved wife of Walter C Lydiard, of Porehattie Factory, Jenidah, Jessore, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

THE German Emperor's protest in the interests of peace has been so closely associated with just such a resolution as would has been taken in imminent view of war that the world will wonder at it just so far as wonderment will be consistent with belief in its sincerity. It is one of the most useful commonplaces of statecraft that the State that wishes for peace cannot do better than prepare for war, and it is perhaps in the spirit of that philosophy that Germany has, by some means not explained, added forty thousand men to her armed forces. The addition doubtless is to the 450,000 men who constitute the peace establishment of the Imperial army in the present year, for in a country whose every citizen capable of bearing arms has to serve additions to the total armed strength are limited by the conditions of population. Doubtless it is by a prolongation of the service with the colours of certain categories that the addition will be provided for. This increase included, the German army on a peace footing will stand at about half a million; on a war footing it will number a million and-a-half, with thirty-five thousand officers; while if we include the Landsturm—men who have passed through the line, the reserve, and the Landwehr—it will reach 2,650,000. The natural enemy of Germany, against whom every warlike measure that she adopts is instinctively assumed to be directed, has a peace strength of 523,000 men, but these include twenty-five thousand Gendarmerie, who can scarcely be considered a military force, while Algeeria absorbs fifty thousand men and the other colonies make demands which, with the present fancy of the French for colonial adventure, cannot be trifling. The French army on a peace footing, though nominally larger than that of Germany, is for practical purposes somewhat smaller, and it may be doubted if the Republic has many more than four-hundred thousand men under the colours in France. When these are augmented by the various classes who have passed though the active army into the reserves the number available is about two-millions-and-a-halt, a somewhat smaller force than Germany would have if she were to put active army, reserve, and Landwehr into line. But the German Emperor's declaration the other day referred to "both her neighbours" in a way which seemed to imply that it was not the attitude of France which had prompted Germany to augment her standing army, but the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Russia. The Austrian army is numerically greatly inferior to that of any of the four great European powers. On a peace footing it scarcely exceeds 275,000 men; on a war footing it is about 800,000 strong, or, including the Landwehr, 1,070,000. Russia, on the other hand, has a peace strength twice as great as that of the Dual Monarchy, and a war strength of 1,875,000, which might be augmented if a militia, untrained and levied only in time of war, were called out. But our calculations hitherto have had to do only with trained men, who are either with the colours or who have served with them, and the inclusion of such a category as the Russian militia only vitiates the comparison. Whatever else may be doubtful in regard to the next great continental war, it is certain that untrained mobs will have no part in it. The combatants will be disciplined hosts, made as perfect as training and armament can make them, unless indeed the rush for repeating rifles should make the continental armies more effective destroyers of gunpowder than of each others' lives.

On the face of it there is nothing to indicate that the action of Germany is a fulfilment of the minatory articles which the German press directed against France a few weeks ago. Germany will await her time for re-trying conclusions, and her time has not come yet. She satisfied France that old quarrels and present provocations are not forgotten when she rejected in such a way that they are not likely to be revived recent overtures from the Republic to co-operate with her for the expulsion of the English from Egypt. M. Herbette went to Berlin with instructions to create that most impossible of all conceivable political creations, a cordial understanding between France and Germany. The result was failure, and a reminder from the Berlin papers that the ravings of the "Revenge" press in France were doing more to maintain discord between the two countries than a dozen M. Herbettes could do to restore harmony. France is an efficient factor in the problem of to-day only so far as the possibility of her taking advantage of German embarrassments imposes upon Germany an attitude of circumspection. The absolutely unsympathetic *role* which the German Government have played during recent events has been the result of a very careful calculation of the contingencies that would attend upon intervention between the Bulgarians and their patrons. Prince Bismarck, with characteristic frankness, once bewailed in the Reichistag the embarrassing position of Germany, with one possible enemy on the west and another on the east, both of them strong, and both of them interested in the curtailing of the German power. He has wisely avoided speech-making of late, but if he were to mount the rostrum again in the coming week, it is pretty certain that he would adapt one of the healthy commonplaces of English political oratory in 1876, and would tell his countrymen that the greatest German interest was peace. He was so absolutely cynical in his relations with Prince Alexander because the policy to which he had committed himself was so absolutely German. It would be so much better for Germany that the peace were kept in the Balkans than that Prince Alexander and his Bulgarians should be in arms against Russia that the German Chancellor advised the Prince to submit, with no thought that he and his subjects had rights of their own, and that the eternal equities had some application to the case. When the events of to-day are a little further off people will find interest in comparing the attitude of Germany at the end of the nineteenth century with that of Revolutionary France at the end of the eighteenth—of Germany, cold, egoistic and cynical, with no capacity for contemplating the affairs of her neighbours in any other light than that of her plainest and most direct interest, and with a disregard for the ethical element in politics powerfully favouring the least scrupulous manifestations of Russian audacity; and on the other hand of France carried onward to lawlessness on a larger scale than Russia has ever operated upon, yet so carried onward by an enthusiastic devotion to an idea, by its origin essentially generous and unselfish, aggressive and obnoxious though it became in its later manifestations. We should misinterpret Germany's action on this occasion if we looked in it for anything but the means which to her seem best adapted for guarding her against the threatened disturbance. The idea that she is preparing by increased armaments to intervene as *amicus curiæ* is permissible only on the condition that she can so intervene without risk to her own interest. It was concerning the Eastern Question, it may be remarked, that Prince Bismarck long ago spoke affectionately of the bones of a Pomeranian soldier as something too precious to be risked in adventures outside the immediate range of German interest.

Germany's mission, then, is to maintain peace between Russia and Austria, and her plan for doing this seems to be to manifest equal friendship for the two Powers, convincing them of its reality by adding forty thousand men to her army. There may be a want of direct relation between the outer sign and the thing signified; but we must not make too much of that. Meantime events are moving quickly enough in other directions. General Kaulbars, who was to have been received by the Sultan in private audience on Friday afternoon, left the same evening for St. Petersburg; whether or not he had had his audience the telegrams do not say. But his departure coincides with a new manifestation of independence on the part of the Bulgarians, and it is just possible that he may have gone to St. Petersburg to concert with the Czar ways and means of overcoming the reluctance of the Sobranje to elect Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia—ways and means even more effective than the nice little plot to assassinate the Regents which has just been detected. The Czar will have the additional advantage of the personal counsels of M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, who conveniently enough takes furlough at this time of delicate decision. M. de Staal will be able to renew in person assurances that he must have given often enough already, that the English Government may for the present be considered an almost "neglectable quantity" in the problem. With such a message fresh from London, and with General Kaulbars' tidings from Constantinople that the Sultan is going to be the Czar's most cordial assistant in his endeavour to convert the Turkish tributary principality of Bulgaria into a province of the Russian Empire there will be something to encourage his Majesty. We shall hear doubtless many remours about the great war that is sure to come in the spring, but the path of Russia is being made easier, at least one great European Power is persuaded that its interests are involved in the maintenance of peace, even if peace is purchased at a heavy sacrifice of the equities, and if peace is only endangered because Austria has spoken brave words in the face of Russia, we are still some distance from the great conflagration.

THE visit of the Viceroy to Nagar is an event in its annals, although the time allowed was a brief half hour and the place was the platform of the Railway station from whence only a distant view of the town may be obtained. Here the Municipality presented its address under a canopy specially prepared for his Lordship's reception, and the Viceroy's short but pointed and instructive reply will, no doubt, be remembered by those to whom it was directed. Nagar is not distinguished for good municipal management, and we have had to notice the legal proceedings taken against the Municipality for its vindictive action in pulling down houses owned by persons with whom individual members had a personal quarrel. Its finances are in disorder, and it has incurred debts in defiance of all law and rule, without the consent of Government or of the members themselves, the chairman having borrowed the money on his own authority. To these persons Lord Dufferin's pregnant words must have conveyed a clear significance. "If you can succeed," he said, "in convincing the people of England, that you are capable of exercising the municipal privileges which have been conferred upon you the Government of India will not be slow in confirming and even extending the liberal measures which have been put in force. You have referred with proper pride to these measures, and there is no better way of serving your country than by devoting your time and your talents to the services of your citizens." Was it a feeling of conscious shortcoming which kept the members silent at the close of the address? Certain it is that there was silence, and that there was a sense that they were standing in the presence of a Ruler more just than generous. But whatever his words, nothing could be more gracious than the quiet cordiality with which he mixed with the gentlemen present, giving a kindly word to each.

ANOTHER and a very characteristic illustration of the spirit in which the Bengal native Press set about their business is furnished in an article which the *Indian Mirror* devotes to the purpose of teaching a native prince how he should distribute his charities. A few days ago we had the pleasant task of chronicling the fact that the Maharajah of Jeypore had given a lakh of rupees to the fund for providing medical relief to the women of India. The gift appeared to us to be one which the Maharajah's countrywomen would gratefully appreciate; at all events it can have occurred to no one as a likely thing that it could give offence to any one, and no one, so far as we know, thought it necessary to apologise for it. But it seems that in the presence of uncharity charity itself needs vindicating. The *Mirror* is surprised at the Maharajah's gift, and very much offended. The gift is an improper one, because it was given, not through any appreciation of the purpose to which it is to be devoted, but in the belief that it would please the Viceroy, and that it would probably facilitate the accomplishment of some of the Maharajah's own personal objects. Now this is characteristic, because it exactly accords with the inveterate habit of a particular journalistic school of setting down everything in suspicion and malice, placing the presumption on the unfavourable side, and letting judgment go against everyone by default. The Government issue a commission of inquiry into certain loudly proclaimed grievances, and they are told that they are not sincere but are playing a trick with the public. A liberal-minded man gives a donation to a public purpose, and he is told that he has some personal object in view. Let the Government prove their honesty, and we will believe that they are honest; let the Maharajah prove his charity, and we will believe he makes charitable gifts for charity's sake. Such is the line of contention, and any fair-minded person will see how discreditable it is, how it prevents the press which follows it from exerting the influence it might exert if it followed the ways of fairness, truth and reason. We can account for it in this particular instance, and the explanation is singular. While the Maharajah can give a lakh for the nursing of his sick countrywomen, he will not give five hundred rupees for maintaining a handful of political carpet baggers in Bengal. He will not, in short, subscribe to what is called the National Fund. Is any further explanation necessary than that which the *Mirror* so innocently gives?

THE Prince of Wales has informed the Viceroy by telegram that a representative Committee is organizing a scheme for commemorating the Jubilee of the Queen's reign in the form of an Imperial Jubilee Institute representing all the Queen's dominions, in which India has such an important part.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

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A SECOND entertainment in aid of the funds of the Widows' Home in connection with the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Byculla, took place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday evening, when a two-part cantata, entitled "The Flower Queen, or the Coronation of the Rose," was performed by a number of young ladies from the convent schools of the Fort, Parel, and Clare Road. The two entertainments, though equally interesting and attractive, differed considerably in character, one being in great part dramatic, while the other was almost entirely musical, though with a certain amount, of dramatic action combined; and as the performers were almost identically the same on both occasions, the fact that they appeared to equal advantage as vocalists and players indicated considerable cleverness and versatility on their part. Briefly stated the argument of the cantata was as follows :—The Flowers meet in a secluded dell to choose their Queen, the honour eventually falling to the rose. "Ennui," discontented in the station allotted to her by Providence, seeks in the same place retirement from the cares and disappointments of the world. But having learnt that happiness may be secured by doing one's duty, she resolves, being encouraged by the Flowers, to return to her former pursuits of happiness and contentment among her fellow-creatures. Miss L. de Souza played the part of "Ennui," while the Flowers—and it was the general impression that a more charming bouquet could not have been arranged—were represented as follows :—

The Rose	Mrs. Roonan.
The Sunflower	,, Toole.
Jessamine	,, Rodgers.
Crocus	,, Inglo.
Camellia	,, Jolley.
Lily	,, Henderson.
Daisy	,, Morris.
Dahlia	,, Kinneally.
Tulip	,, Drewitz.
Dandelion	,, Farrow.
Hollyhock	,, Kelly.
Heliotrope	,, E. Henderson.
Violet	,, H. Curry.
Mignionette	,, Medcalf.
Marigold	,, D. Henderson.
Heather Bell	,, L. Dudley.
Forget-me-not	,, A. Medcalf.
Touch-me-not	,, Essai.
Heather Bells	The Little Children.

Partly owing perhaps to the fact that the entertainment was not under the immediate patronage of Lord and Lady Reay (though no one could be more appreciative of its objects), the audience was not quite so large as on the previous occasion, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in sympathy and in a readiness to make very liberal allowances for all possible shortcomings. The performers, however, played their parts so well, whether in solo, duet or chorus, that there was no need for making any claim on the indulgence of the audience, the frequent plaudits with which their efforts were rewarded having been well-earned. In the solo parts some slight indications of nervous diffidence were observed, but the concerted numbers were sung with an intelligence that amply proved that if the teachers were skilful, the pupils were apt and clever. The young ladies who formed the chorus had had the advantage of receiving some lessons from Mr. Dixon, and the benefit which they gained from his advice was apparent in their singing which was of a character natural to well-trained amateurs. The Heather Bills were represented by a dozen as pretty and intelligent young ladies as could be found in any nursery, and they sang the chorus allotted to them with such a pleasing effect that it was loudly encored. The accompaniments throughout were played by Miss Forbes, a former pupil, with a skilfulness that left nothing to desire. In addition to the cantata, several pianoforte pieces were given, among them being the "Jubel-ouverture" by Miss Forbes, Miss Roonan, Miss Rodgers, and Miss Henderson; a "Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Miss N. Munro, Miss M. Sullivan, Miss M. Devitte, and Miss Hykoop; and a trio by pupils at the Parel convent. Miss D'Arcy gave a recitation entitled "the Old Year and the New." After a tableau in which Miss Rodgers represented the year 1886 and Miss Florie Borrell represented 1887, the entertainment concluded with a performance of the National Anthem on three pianos by Miss Forbes, Miss Roonan, Miss DeLima, Miss. Henderson, Miss DeGa and Miss Morris.

THE BOTANY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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WE have before us the botanical volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, the "Useful Plants of the Bombay Presidency," which form the largest portion of it, being from the pen of Dr. J. C. Lisboa. This work consists of nearly 300 pages, and is divided into several sections, such as "Timber Trees," "Vegetable Dyes," "Famine Plants," &c.

The section on Timber trees occupies nearly half the volume, and contains descriptions of all the timbers of our Presidency arranged in a regular botanical series. We have first the scientific name of a plant, with references to botanical works, chiefly to Brandiss' "Forest Flora of the North-West Provinces," and Dalzell and Gibson's "Bombay Flora," which the writer tells us are the most handy and within the reach of ordinary readers. Then follows the name of the plant in the Marathi, Hindustani and, in some cases, in the English and Portuguese languages. A minute description of the plant comes next, with the colour of its flowers, the altitude at which it is found, its height and girth, the flowering time and fruit season, and lastly, its uses, whether for building purposes, for turning, carpentery, boat-building, &c. The descriptions are all very carefully written, and are such as ought to enable any average student of botany or amateur of ordinary intelligence to readily identify a timber tree he may come across. By way of an illustration we copy here the description of the first plant in the book before us, *Dillenia indica* :—

"Food and Fruit-Plants" is the next largest section of the book, and in it the reader will find the names of all Indian fruits, nuts, &c., used both by Europeans and natives for eating, pickling, making preserves, sherbets, &c., as well as of our grains and pulses. This section might perhaps have been subdivided into Fruit and Food-Plants; but such a subdivision would necessarily increase the size of the volume, while in some cases it would be difficult to place under one or the other heading a plant whose product is used as food by some and fruit by others."

Under "Famine Plants" is given a list of the wild herbs, tubers, &c., used as food during seasons of scarcity. This chapter contains information from official reports on the subject, from various newspapers, and from personal investigation, one or two plants being included in it which do not exist in our Presidency, but were used as food during the late famine in Madras and the Southern Maratha Country. As an illustration of the way in which this subject is dealt with, we take the following :—

Erythroxylon monogyuum, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 88; F Ind. ii. 449.—*Sethia Indica*, Wight. Ill. t. 48 *Tavadrum, semmemnatty, davadaoor*. This is a large shrub or a smal tree; it grows in hilly dry parts of Madras and Ceylon. Leaves and young shoots used as green. They are said to have afforded food to many thousand people during the late famine in Madras. The *Indian Agriculturist*—Edit. Notes, 1877—says thus regarding this plant :—

"This plant belongs to the same genus as the South American, which yields the substance called coca. This coca is used as a masticatory by the native races on the Western Coast of South America, and produces a stimulating effect on their nervous system, banishing care, allaying the pangs of hunger, and enabling those under its influences to endure great fatigue without any other sustenance. The Indian plant is nearly allied to the coca, and possesses some of the specific properties of that plant. It would appear very strange that the famine-stricken natives of India, like their brethren of the new world, should have resorted to this particular plant when there is nothing either in the appearance, taste, or texture of the leaves of the Indian plant likely to induce hungry men and women to eat them in perference to the leaves of any other plant common in the district. Experience has, no doubt, taught them that they have the power of mitigating the pangs of hunger and acting as a stimulant." The virtue of the leaves is due to the presence of an alkaloid cocaina, which, in small does, is strongly stimulating, and produces a feeling of intoxication; in fact, it resembles in its action opium administered in small doses. Dr. Lindley, in his Flora Medica, page 200, says that the leaves are "a powerful stimulant of the nervous system, affecting it in a manner analogous to opium. Less violent in its effects than that drug, but more permanent in its action. The Peruvians chew the leaves with finely powdered chalk, and the Government of Potosi alone derived a revenue of as much as 500,000 pesos duros in the year 1583 from their consumption." The revenue has since increased to a considerable extent. We have no information whether the leaves of the Indian species contain the alkaloid in sufficient proportions to produce similar effects. Observations are wanting in this respect. Probably cocaina, if really present, must exist in very small quantity, for people use the leaves and tender stalks as green and not as a masticatory.

"Fermented Drinks" is a short chapter, followed by the "Oil-yielding Plants," in which many short but useful descriptions are found of the methods of obtaining such oils as the kokum, kalatil, erundie, attar, and several others. Among the "Fibrous Plants," too, the writer mentions almost all those which exist in Bombay, and describes the manner in which our most important fibres are obtained. "Dyes," "Gums and Resins," and "Vegetable Soaps" are very small chapters, after which are described the "Medicinal Plants," divided into groups of purgatives, emetics, febrifuges, astringents useful in diarrhœa or dysentery, alteratives and tonics, with their doses and modes of administration. "Vegetable Poisons" and "Plants used for poisoning fish" are the next two chapters of the work. In many parts of the Presidency the natives destroy fish in tanks and rivers, not only by means of nets with small meshes, but also by poisoning or intoxicating them with various vegetable products, such as those mentioned by Dr. Lisboa. It will be easily understood that this way of poisoning fish must eventually result in its being every day more scarce as an article of food, for both large and eatable as well as small and useless fish are thus destroyed with a reckless disregard of the wants of coming generations. "Vegetable antidotes to Snake-bites," "Fodder" and "Sacred plants" are the last three sections of the book we are reviewing. A full list is given of the plants used by the Hindus in their religious ceremonies, of those tenanted by gods, of those that furnish sacrificial woods, of such as can alone be used for making tooth-brushes, or for eating as *panch-beli-baji* on Saturdays in the month of Shravan, of fruits to be eaten on *duadashis*, &c. The writer carefully describes some of the religious ceremonies of the Hindus; also how flowers of certain colours are used in the worship of one God, which are not acceptable or are odious to another divinity. For example, "during the worship of the deity *Shiv*, white flowers are offered; .... other colours are considered inadmissible. The leaves of the *bel* tree are also offered; the whole leaf must be used. No other god is worshipped with these leaves." "*Pandanus odoratissimus* is cursed by *Shiv*; so its flowers, though acceptable to other gods, are not used during his worship except on one particular occasion." "Vishnu is the only god who is worshipped with *Ocymum sanctum* (tulas)."

Short as it is, this chapter on "Sacred Plants" contains much interesting matter. Our space will not permit of our reproducing portions from it; we will only copy here from the description of the use of *Ipomœa pescabræ* :

The following curious practice is observed by Hindus at Bassein and some villages of the Konkan, though I have found no authority on this subject in their sacred books:—This creeper is twined round the cot of a Hindu mother on the sixth day after her confinement, and is intended to serve as a protection to the new-born babe against any evil effects that might arise from the visit of *Jewti* or *Satvi* (goddess of destiny), who is supposed on this day to call for the purpose of writing the child's destiny on its forehead, and sometimes even carry it away. The notion of this creeper being used in the manner above described seems to be probably suggested by the fact that, as it grows on the sea side and serves to bind the sands together, and prevents the encroachment of the sea, it might, so to speak, be used to bind the child to its mother, and prevent the effect of *Satvi's* evil intention. *Satvi* is also propitiated by feasts (the members of the family keep a watch on, and pass the fifth and sixth nights in jollity) and worship. This worship is of two kinds: one consists in drawing on the wall a female picture over whose face another face, made of dough, is, stuck, and in whose four hands are four cradles with a babe in each. The figure is dressed in a cloth tied with turmeric, and beneath it (the figure) is placed a stone, the one used for grinding *masala*, covered over with leaves of *rui* (*Calotropis gigantea*), having the figures of children drawn on them with red lead. Both the figures on the wall and on the leaves are then worshipped, different kinds of flowers and sweetmeats (usually gram and sliced cocoanut) being offered to the goddess. These sweetmeats are afterwards consumed by each and every member of the family and distributed among their friends. A widow in the family generally conducts this ceremony. The other form of worship, which is conducted by the father of the child, consists in placing on a fourfooted stool (*chavrang*) a piece of gold or silver of the size of a four-anna piece with a female figure stamped on it and a handful of rice. These are then worshipped, and the gold or silver piece is subsequently tied round the neck of the child to guard it against any danger to its life. This ceremony is known by the name of *jivti pujan*.

Dr. Lisboa modestly tells his readers that his work is but a compilation from various sources, and craves their indulgence for the errors that have crept into it owing to its having been hurriedly written under failing health, and during the short intervals of leisure allowed by his busy professional life. To write a book containing descriptions of all our vegetable products is a task fraught with no small difficulties, and yet such a book is no doubt much needed; though, before we obtain this *desideratum*, we must have first a good and complete descriptive catalogue of all the plants of our Presidency. The "Bombay Flora," of Dalzell and Gibson, is the best work of its kind now extant; but many timbers and grasses, met with in Bombay, are not described in it, the Cryptogamic Flora deserving only a passing mention. In the 'useful plants of the Bombay Presidency" we read 'several names not seen in Dalzell and Gibson's book, such as *Pterospermum acerifolium*, *P. glabrescens*, *Gomphia angustifolia*. *Amoora rohituca* and others; and in his papers, read before the Bombay Branch of the R. A. Society, Dr. Lisboa himself has pointed out that several plants seen by him at Mahableshwar, Matheran and other places are not found described in Dalzell and Gibson's "Bombay Flora." If one or more gentlemen, well acquainted with the subject, would undertake to publish a revised edition of the "Bombay Flora," or write a new book altogether, their services would undoubtedly be appreciated by Government and the public.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

◆

IF the Rangoon appointment is to be a precedent for the ages to come, if the blind Fury with the abhorred shears of Financial Retrenchment is to snip the hairs of the heads of India, and the lovely chairs of the Principals and Professors (how beautiful are their feet) are to be destined, as in the French Revolution, to the non-graduates, we may forthwith undermine the University Tower, and stop the clock and give the money back to Mr. Premchand Roychand, the enlightened minded donor, who *donum detit*.—*Musings of an M. A. in Honours.*

I.

Quorum pars magna fui.—Quintilian.

'Tis the place, and all about it—still the chirping sparrows call,
And the burning Deccan sunshine beats upon the college wall.
Many a night from yonder casement ere I wearied went to rest.
Did I see the Mutha Mula winding slowly from the west.
Here about I pensive wandered, nourishing a youth sublime,
With the fairy tales of science, and the long results of time.
When I dipped into the future, far as human eye could see
Saw the College Sirkar-fostered,—flourish to eternity.
Oh! the Sirkar shallow-pated! Oh my College lost to me!
Oh the dreary, dreary clippings of a false economy.
Falser than a fancy franchise, falser than all songs have sung.
Puppet to a mean Committee—servile to a saving tongue.
Is it well to wish thee lasting, having flourished to decline.
To a lower range of teaching, fit for narrower minds than mine.
Yet it shall be—thou shalt lower down thy level day by day
What was fine within thee, growing coarse to sympathize with clay.
As the Head is, so the College,—now thy Head is but a clown.
And the grossness of his nature, will have weight to drag thee down.
He will answer for the purpose, easy 'tis to understand.
Why they took the first non-Graduate, just the first that came to hand.

II.

Bis dat qui cito dat—Seneca.

Few are thy days and full of woe,
Oh, man in Poona born!
The flowers all die along thy way
Till thou too die forlorn.

Gay, in the morning, flattering Hope
Thy sprightly step attends,
But the non-graduate howls behind,
And the dark night descends.

Where once the Peshwas reigned in state,
Trained by a Puntojee,
I found the Deccan College Gate
Fly open unto me.

Kielhorn was there, and Oxenham,
And Wordsworth, skilled in grammurye;
Of that famed minstrel's mighty lore
Oh! who should sing but me!

Each science to the Indian mind
Its varied lore imparts :
By gradual steps myself I find
A Bachelor of Arts.

Alas! The little day of life
Is shorter than a span,
Yet black with thousand hidden ills
To miserable man.

The Russian bear was seen to climb
Upon the Afghan height.
A pilgrim in a weary land
Man tarries but a night.

Nipt by Finance the College falls,
And, shaking in the mind,
The graduates wander to and fro
The wilderness behind.

Where are our Pundits? whither gone
The mighty men of old?
The Light of Asia* and the Dons
In Calendars enrolled?

All, all are gone, their names are heard
No more beneath the moon :
Their venerable chairs to fill
Non-graduates from Rangoon

Come here in scores, who loud exclaim
To graduates like me
Oh, what care we for any name
Or order or degree?"

---

* Edwin Arnold, once Principal.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan has informed his supporters that he has finally declined to contest the vacant seat at Brighton as a Liberal Unionist.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

An extraordinary Council was held at Dublin Castle to-day, at which General Sir Redvers Buller was present.

A report is current that the Council has resolved to adopt energetic measures for the repression of illegal combination against payment of rent in Ireland.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Imperial Parliament meets on the 13th of January next, for the purpose of discussing the reforms in the procedure of the House of Commons.

PORT HAMILTON.

Negotiations are proceeding between England and China for the cession of Port Hamilton to China.

M. DE STAAL.

M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador here, availing himself of the ordinary leave of absence which had been arranged for in October last, started for St. Petersburg yesterday.

FRESH BATCH OF HONOURS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—

Major-General C. S. White, V.C., C.B., and Colonel J. B. Norman, B.S.C. to be Commanders of the Bath.

Colonels Philip H. T. Harris, B.S.C., H. M. Bengough, LeMesurier, Arthur Laughton, M.S.C., J. C. R. D. Macneill, M.S.C., and Deputy Surgeon-General Donnelly to be Companions of the Bath.

The following are the nominees for the new distinguished service order for services in Burma:—Captains B. Channer, B. S. C., Aldworth, Dorward, Wace, Smyth, Cather, Dundas, Milne, Payne and Preston, and Lieutenant Downes.

The following promotions have also been made:—Lieutenant-Colonels M. Protheroe and Williamson to be Colonels. Majors Fisher, Law, Collins, Warner, Symons, Simpson and Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Surgeon Majors Sibthorpe and Mackinnon to be Brigade Surgeons.

ENGLAND AND COREA.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

With reference to the negotiations proceeding between England and China respecting Port Hamilton, England will retain her hold on the Corean Straits and not allow any European Power to possess them even if Port Hamilton has to be ceded to China.

THE ANTI-RENT AGITATION IN IRELAND.

A CHARGE AGAINST MR. DILLON.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.

Mr. Dillon has been summoned to appear before the Queen's Bench here to answer a charge of delivering intimidatory speeches.

The authorities have prohibited the holding of a National League meeting at Sligo.

SPEECH BY M. FREYCINET.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

M. de Freycinet made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, in the course of which he said that France was not affected by events in Bulgaria beyond a general interest she took in the preservation of Turkey and the balance of power in the Mediterranean, but as regards Egypt he said the interests of France were of vital importance, and she cannot allow any foreign Power to be mistress there. M. Freycinet said that the British Government recognised that Egypt must be her own mistress. France had formulated no notice that the British should quit Egypt, but had merely urged the necessity of a settlement. Negotiations aiming at an European agreement relative to the Suez Canal had, he said, been proceeding, and either an agreement would be effected with England or the Powers would take up the question.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.

Germany is seeking to arrange a settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty which shall be satisfactory alike to Austria and Russia, whereby Russia is to recognise the Sobranje and the Powers sanction the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.

General Kaulbars started for Russia this evening.

Nov. 27.

General Kaulbars has received from the Sultan the second class Medjidie.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 26.

H. M. S. Troopship Euphrates left here for Bombay to-day.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

PORT SAID, Nov. 25.

H. M. S. Troopship Crocodile, homeward bound from Bombay, has passed through the Canal to-day.

THE VICEROY AND THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 27.

The Viceroy, on the occasion of his visit to the Hyderabad Contingent Mess at Bolarum, spoke as follows at the conclusion of the luncheon:—

Before we separate, I would ask leave, both as the representative of the Queen-Empress, and as the head of the Government of India, to discharge a very pleasant duty, and that is to express the very great satisfaction I have experienced at coming into contact for the first time with the Hyderabad Contingent. Before I arrived in this neighbourhood, I was well aware of the claims of this distinguished force to the confidence and admiration of its countrymen. Its embodiment dates from a very early period in the history of British rule in this country, and on many glorious occasions it has powerfully contributed to the security and extension of our Indian Empire. It had the honour of serving under the Duke of Wellington all through his Deccan and Mysore campaigns, and has never failed to distinguish itself by its valour on the field of battle, by its powers of endurance, its loyalty and its excellent discipline. Its cavalry on one occasion performed one of the most remarkable achievements recorded I believe in military history, for they covered nearly six hundred miles in thirty-one days, and thus earned for themselves the thanks of the Government of India. Not only so, but in subsequent times, under the gallant Sir Hugh Rose, the Contingent again rendered the country valuable service, and whenever an opportunity has occurred its officers and men have always been most eager to volunteer for any duty which might be required of them. Only recently it has been my pleasing duty to designate two of its regiments for service in Burma, and I am happy to take this opportunity of stating that I hear on all sides the most satisfactory accounts of their conduct. Indeed, if proof were wanting of the high estimation in which the Hyderabad Contingent is held by the Government of India, it would be found in the care and anxiety which we have taken in the selections of officers who have been sent to command it. In General McQueen we had one of the most valuable soldiers at our disposal, and though I was sorry to lose him from the Punjaub Frontier Force, I felt he could not be better employed than in having the honour to command you again. The officer who has been nominated to succeed General McQueen is also held in the highest estimation by my military advisers. I am certain that under his auspices you will find your position still further improved and your interests carefully safeguarded. My first acquaintance with the Contingent took place during my visit to Aurungabad, when I was much struck by the admirable physique and appearance of the men, and the remarkable smartness of their officers, and I consider it a great honour to have had them for my escort now. In Lady Dufferin's and my own desire to return to General Bell and the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent our best thanks for the kindness they have shown us, I assure them that amongst the agreeble souvenirs which we shall carry away from Hyderabad, there will be none more pleasant than the recollection of this brief period that we have passed in their hospitable cantonment.

Brigadier General Bell thanked his Excellency on behalf of the Officers for his kind references to the Contingent.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 28.

After leaving Bolarum their Excellencies attended the Minister's party on the Mir Alum tank, one of the loveliest sights in Hyderabad. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Mr. Cordery, embarked on the Minister's steam-launch, the Deccan, where the Nizam and staff joined the party before starting. Although the Nizam afterwards stayed at the Residency ball till after midnight, his Highness drove the Viceroy early next morning to Golconda. The Nizam and the Governor-General witnessed from the back of an elephant a panther hunt organised for the occasion. Lord William Beresford, who took part in spearing, got a nasty fall from his horse. The party returned to the Residency at ten o'clock, where the Nizam had a private interview three hours later with the Viceroy with reference to the unfortunate differences with the Nawab Salar Jung. His Highness was accompanied by Afsur Jung, but saw the Viceroy by himself. The interview was of a prolonged character, lasting between two or three hours. Salar Jung arrived at the Residency before the interview terminated, having been summoned meanwhile. Upon the Nizam's departure the Minister also had an audience, remaining with the Viceroy half an hour, then returning direct to his Palace with Nawab Moonir-ul-Moolk, who had accompanied him. The Nizam went on to an afternoon party given by Nawab Kharshid Jah within the city, the Viceroy arriving there later on, and conversing privately with the Nawab, who is chief of the Hyderabad Nobles, and head of the Shamsa-ul-Umari house. The Nizam here took leave of the Governor General.

At the Residency after dinner, Lord Dufferin thanked his Highness warmly for the princely entertainment given him at Hyderabad.

The Viceroy slept in the special train which left the station during the night.

Nothing is yet known as to what transpired at yesterday's interviews. So far it is understood that the Viceroy has failed in effecting a reconciliation between the Nizam and his Minister. The situation is accordingly regarded as critical in the extreme.

Mr. H. Durand, Foreign Secretary, remains at the Residency for a few days longer.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

Captain Pulley, with a column of the 3rd Goorkhas, while proceeding to dislodge the rebels from a village 30 miles from Mandalay, found the enemy stockaded at intervals along the road, who kept up an incessant fire on the column, wounding Capt. Pulley and nine Goorkhas. The column occupied a village which the enemy vacated.

Sir Theodore Hope, arrived at Mandalay yesterday.

The campaign is becoming increasingly unpopular in consequence of the endless expeditions with fruitless results. The local Burmans state that only starvation will compel large bodies of rebels to surrender, unless severe defeat causes them to admit themselves a conquered race.

Nov. 28.

Sir Frederick Roberts inspected the Mandalay garrison on the 24th, and expressed himself generally pleased, singling out the Hampshire Regiment for special commendation.

Lieut. Greenwood, 16th Madras Infantry, and one sepoy, was killed, and two sepoys wounded, by the dacoits, who fired from a thick jungle, while proceeding to Yamethen with a convoy.

Sir Frederick Roberts is considering the question of raising immediately a Burmese-Indian police to replace the troops next year.

The Medical Staff are actively engaged in establishing civil dispensaries all over Upper Burma. The Burmese eagerly attend them, and the effect is good.

The Naval Brigade is doing excellent work on the Irrawaddy, and as the Burmese are fighting shy of the launches, consequently it is necessary to resort to stratagems. Gunner Holman, of the Ranger, with eight blue jackets, drifted down stream, lying low in the native boat; the dacoits' canoe shortly put out to attack them, and when within twenty yards, Holman challenged the dacoits and fired, then the blue jackets poured in a volley, killing five and wounding one. The village abreast them also fired. Holman's party then landed, cleared the village, and burned it to the ground. General Roberts telegraphed his congratulations to Captain Pipon.

A PILGRIM-SHIP IN A CYCLONE. DEATH OF 23 PILGRIMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Austrian steamer Melpomene arrived here this evening, with 23 dead Mahomedan pilgrims on board. She had taken 582 Hadjis at Jeddah on the 4th instant, and the fatality occurred during the cyclone off the Madras Coast, when the passengers were under hatches. Several were old and infirm persons, and the causes of death were fright and injuries received from the rolling of the ship. The doctor with the pilgrims went below as often as possible, and the dead were removed in batches as the deaths occurred. There was no illness on board. The captain and most of the crew have been severely injured, and the vessel presents the appearance of a wreck.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Finance Committee will not have its report ready till the end of December. It is still busily occupied with the suggestions.

THE JEWS OF ADEN AND THE SUCCESSION ACT.

The Government of India has agreed to exempt the Jews of Aden from the operation of the whole of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, retrospectively from the passing of the Act.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation duly constituting a Legislative Council in the North-West Provinces. The Lieutenant Governor is to nominate nine councellors.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24. *

The *Statesman* Libel Case will be dropped, Mr. Robert Knight having agreed to publish an apology.

THE BENGAL DIVISIONAL STAFF.

The vacancy in the Divisional Staff of the Bengal Army caused by the transfer of the Duke of Connaught to Bombay will probably be filled by the appointment of General Sir T. O. Baker to the Allahabad Command.

(Delayed in transmissions.)

THE GIBBONS CASE.

REMISSION OF THE SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23. *

The High Court Judges, on assembling after the vacation, have considered the reference from the Government of India on the Gibbons' case, and recommend that the sentence be remitted. Justice Mitter, it is believed, alone supported the sentence.

GENERAL CHESNEY AND SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

General Chesney and Sir Auckland Colvin reached Calcutta yesterday. The former leaves for Burma on Thursday.

THE SIMLA TOWN HALL LOAN.

The *Englishman* has received an official letter in regard to the loan for the Simla Town Hall, in which the Finance Department practically repudiates all responsibility for the transaction. The argument that the money comes out of Government balances is met by the statement that the money in Government balances is equally the money of the rate-payers. The article concludes by saying that at this time, when Government is driven to most extreme measures to prevent a financial crisis, the transaction must be regarded as being nothing short of indecent.

* Delayed in transmission.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has issued invitations to a farewell banquet to H. E. the Governor of Madras on Wednesday, the 13th proximo.

The 13th Madras Infantry now at Bellary, the 15th now at Madras, and the 27th now Nagpore, were yesterday warned for active service in Upper Burma.

The Council General at Pondicherry has passed an unanimous vote placing unlimited credit at the disposal of the Governor in view to the proper reception of the Viceroy.

A curious episode occurred at a Mahomedan meeting. As reported, Mr. A. S. Thomas, the First Member of the Board of Revenue, had been invited by a Mahomedan Committee to take part in the Mahomedan movement for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and the presentation of addresses to the departing and coming Governors. He accepted the invitation, and attended a large meeting on Friday, when the majority being opinion that a Christian should not preside over a Mahomeday meeting, supported by an amendment that a Mahomedan should preside, Mr. Thomas and the other Europeans then left the meeting.

Yesterday, being the 25th anniversary of Bishop Gell's episcopate, the Assistant Bishops and Clergy presented an address to the Bishop, with a silver inkstand and a cheque for Rs. 1,500 to found a scholarship.

In the cricket match Bangalore Gymkhana *vs.* Madras, the former scored 178 and 231 runs, and that latter scored 209 and 260.

OBITUARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

Mr. Frank Shanahan, English Professor of the Guzerat College, died to-day of cholera, after a short attack.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here this evening, four days before the contract date.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived at Suez from Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra s. s. Lombardy left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅝
4½ per cent. do.	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	46½

Arrival.—County of Salop.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	69,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	6,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	176,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton	486,000	„
„ „ Surats	85,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	15,000	„

SIR T. C. HOPE left Rangoon for Mandalay last Tuesday. He will return by the Ningyan Toungkoo line, making a rapid inspection of so much of the proposed alignment as is not in the hands of the dacoits.

THE Military Committee that was appointed as a sort of irregular assistance to the Finance Committee in questions of Army expenditure have, it is understood, completed their report.

THE new Order of Merit for officers has received the sanction of the Queen.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt again on the 12th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kashmir, that Dewan Luchman Dass, the Governor, was recently wounded by a bear, while out bear shooting. The animal was, however, we are informed, killed, and the Governor safely conveyed to his abode. He is expected in Jummoo from Srinagar; as well as Mr. A. Wingate, the Settlement Officer.

THE report that the Finance Commission has recommended the abolition of the Madras Board of Revenue is denied. Years ago the Famine Commission recommended the abolition of the Board, but it still survives.

THE percentage of sick amongst the troops in Upper Burma, so far as had been received from all reporting stations telegraphically connected with Mandalay, was a few days ago 8 per cent. amongst the Europeans, and 13 per cent. amongst the natives; in short, over 10 per cent. of the whole force is stil inefficient.

THE Rev. John Stephenson, formerly a Wesleyan missionary in Madras, and then a Government chaplain in Bengal, has been appointed by Mr. Gladstone to be vicar of St. Thomas, Toxteth-park, Liverpool.

THE report of the death of the Kyemindine Prince in the Nyingan district is contradicted.

THE military force now available for the work of pacification in Upper Burma alone is fully 20,000 strong. A return furnished by General White, just before the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Rangoon, showed about 23,000 British and native troops of all three armies north of our old frontier line.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS expects to be able to return to Calcutta early in January, having by that time seen the plans of the campaign well on the way to achievement.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON was again slightly indisposed on Tuesday, in consequence of which the camp will make a further halt there.

THE telegraph line connecting Bangkok with Burma has been working satisfactorily in spite of the difficult country through which it had to be taken. This line will shortly be duplicated by another, crossing the hills between Siam and Burma at Myawadi, to the north of the present line. Another line is in course of construction, passing from the capital down the east side of the coast of the gulf. The line connecting Bangkok with Saigon has for some time past been out of order and useless, as the insurgents in Cambodia pull down the wires and cut them up for bullets. The line running along the river to Chiengmai will, it is said, be of considerable benefit to the teak trade.

THE Financial Commissioner of the Punjab has called attention to a tendency to unnecessary elaboration of calculations. For instance, in a statement of diluvion and alluvion assessment, every area had been calculated out to four decimals, and every rate to fractions of a pie. With the view of preventing such needless labour, he has directed that when areas are expressed in acres, it can hardly ever be necessary to calculate them out to more than two places of decimals; and in the case of large areas, or where the land is of little value, it is usually sufficient to express the areas in even acres, bighas, or kanals, as the case may be. In stating rates it is seldom necessary to go below even annas, and, even where the rates are low, it can hardly ever be necessary, he thinks, to take account of fractions under a quarter of an anna. In expressing assessments, &c., resulting from the application of rates to areas, nothing below even annas should, he states, ever be taken into account. In the great majority of cases the assessment can be expressed in even rupees. In those statements which are intended only for the information of his own office, a further reduction of work is possible, and "in all returns whatever, effect should be given to the above instructions regarding the omission of fractions."

THE strength of the Assam Frontier Police Force at the end of last year was 267 officers and 2,197 men, which was below the sanctioned strength by five officers and 129 men. The force is distributed over six districts, 67 men being allotted to Darrang, 132 to Sibsagar, 653 to Luckhimpur, 757 to Kachar, 304 to the Garo Hills, and 533 to the Naga Hills. It is made up of various races, comprising 1,126 Gurkhas, 732 Kacharis and Rabhas, and 126 Garos, besides a sprinkling of up-country Hindus, Bengalis, Assamese, Nagas, Mikirs, Kukis, and Manipuris. The Garos are the only tribe that enlist in any numbers, and they do duty almost exclusively in their own native hills. The number of recruits enlisted last year was 277, of whom 191 were Gurkhas, and 47 Dogras from the Kangra Valley, a class of men who are found very suitable for service in the Hills. The force lost 254 men during the year, of whom 21 deserted, 102 were dismissed or resigned, and 97 were discharged or retired on pension, while 34 died. The force is a healthy one, the usual death-rate being only 14 per thousand. Good conduct stripes were awarded to 264 men, and 130 others were promoted or rewarded, so that at present no fewer than 794 men have good conduct stripes, while 185 others are in receipt of a good conduct allowance.

THE external land trade of the Panjab in the year 1885-86 was, on the whole, larger than in either of the two preceding years, for although there was a slight decrease in imports, there was a most satisfactory increase in exports. Kashmir still heads the list as regards the value of imports, and Cabul takes the largest quantity of exports. The decrease in the import trade from Kashmir is chiefly under the head of shawls, which since the death of the late Maharaja, has fallen in value from Rs. 12,12,705 to Rs. 5,38,796. The export trade with Cabul has increased in value from Rs. 46,48,630 to Rs. 50,63,909, the increase being chiefly under the heads of piece-goods, tea, indigo, and Kohat salt. In the imports from Cabul there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of fruit owing to the crop having been seriously damaged by hail-storms, a considerable quantity of raw silk is imported from Cabul, and this article, as well as wool and pushm from Yarkand and Ladakh, also increased in quality. The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu expresses strong hopes of an increase in the Indian tea trade with Ladakh, but at present that market is chiefly monopolised by China traders.

THERE appears in another column an advertisement of a Fancy Bazaar in aid of the girls' schools of the Free Church Mission, which commences at 4 p.m. to-day. The hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute has been kindly lent for this bazaar, and from its central position it should prove convenient for intending visitors. The work to which the proceeds of the sale are devoted was begun by Dr. Wilson more than fifty years ago, and the schools for native girls in which it is carried on are amongst the oldest institutions of the kind in the city. It is hoped that the ladies who are interested in the success of this undertaking will be encouraged by the result of to-day's and to-morrow's sales.

THE sea, which during the late storm so rapidly encroached towards Royapuram, Madras, and threatened the destruction of the Sailors' Home and other adjacent buildings, to some extent receded a few days after the storm, and the Harbour Works authorities took the precaution to skirt the beach with boulders and rubble procured from the Pallavaram quarries. The work has been going on vigorously since the bad weather, and the road rendered passable to wheeled traffic. For the past three days, however, the surf has risen and the waters have again reached parts of the beach road, rendering the passage of carriages thereon difficult. It is feared that, before long, there will be no beach road from Royapuram, unless the railway authorities are prepared to give up a portion of the enclosed compound of the Royapuram Railway station.

THE winter harvest, which is now being gathered, has been excellent throughout Lower Bengal. At Howrah, sixteen seers-and-a-half of common rice are now obtainable for a rupee, against twelve seers at this time last year; in Shahabad and Kattak, nineteen seers against fourteen. These rates fairly represent the fall along the whole line. Wheat and barley are also cheaper everywhere. There has been a very marked fall in the price of the best sort of rice, which was six rupees a maund wholesale in Calcutta last year, and is now three rupees five annas. The coming year should be a good one for the export trade in grain, and the working classes will find life easier.

YET another examination scandal! The examinations for entrance into Roorkee College commenced on Monday at various centres. When the papers for use at Lahore were examined, it was found that the envelopes containing them, although registered and securely sealed, had been cut open at the ends, and either resealed or gummed. This, of course, prevented the holding of the examination at Lahore, and ought to vitiate the examinations at all the centres: since it seems almost certain that the envelopes must have been tampered with at Roorkee, before reaching the Post Office, for the benefit of candidates there.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces seems inclined to look more favourably than hitherto upon the proposed railway from Hardwar to Dehra and Rajpur. The promoters have been officially informed that Mr. E. S. Hunt, Executive Engineer, has been deputed to go over the proposed line and to send in a report upon it. After the receipt of this report, Major Gracey, the Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, will proceed to Masuri to have a conference with the promoters.

PIECE-GOODS form the chief article of export from the Punjab. Now, in 1875-76 some 12,000 maunds of European piece-goods were exported, valued at about 33 lakhs, while in 1885-86 there were about 38,000 maunds exported, but the value was only some 37 lakhs. In other words, while the volume of trade in this article tripled itself, the value increased only by one-eighth. This fall in value the Financial Commissioner attributes in part to the assignment of excessive tariff values in some cases in 1875-76, but he thinks there has also been a real fall in price, due partly to the abolition of customs duties on imports into India, and partly also to cheapened means of communication. Somewhat different has been the case of Indian cotton goods. In 1875-76 the total export was about 36,000 maunds, and last year it had risen to 47,000 maunds; but, on the other hand, the value had advanced from 12½ lakhs to about 21½ lakhs.

A CIRCULAR containing instructions by the Commander-in-Chief to Brigadiers and officers in charge of columns in upper Burma has been issued. Every attention is to be paid to concerted action. Supplies must always be taken for ten days at least. Mere columns of occupation are to move by short marches, but flying columns must work quickly and secretly, the mounted men, when bands are dispersed, directing their attention mainly to the pursuit and capture of the leaders. The troops are on no account to be permanently kept in unhealthy localities. Special directions are given as to dealing with ambuscades and night attacks. The greatest latitude is given to Brigadiers and officers in local command in ordering and carrying out movements for the pacification of their districts. The following paragraphs of the circular deserve quotation in full:—

> It must be remembered that the chief object of traversing the country with columns is to cultivate friendly relations with the inhabitants and, at the same time, to put before them evidences of our power, thus gaining their good will and confidence. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of commanding officers to ascertain that the troops under their command are not permitted to injure the property of the people or to wound their susceptibilities. Most injurious accounts of our characters have been circulated amongst, and believed by, the people, and too much pains cannot be taken to eradicate this impression and assure the people, both by act and word, of our good will towards the law-abiding. The chief men of districts should be treated with consideration and distinction. The success of the present operations will much depend on the tact with which the inhabitants are treated. The Government have ordered a general disarmament of the country. Orders for this disarmament direct that all firearms are to be taken from the people, but that a moderate number may be returned to responsible villagers who are loyal and able to defend themselves. No firearms will be returned save under registered licenses, and licenses will be given only for villages which can produce a certain number (5 to 10) guns, and are either stockaded or fenced against sudden attack. The duty of disarming will rest on the civil officers and police; but, as it is desirable that the disarmament should be effected as quickly as possible, officers commanding posts and columns will give such assistance as may be in their power in carrying it out.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL H. A. BROWNLOW, R.E., leaves Calcutta for England immediately on the expiration of his term of active service. General Brownlow's commission dates from December 1849, when he passed out of Addiscombe, second of his term. In 1852 he joined the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works, and with that branch—rising to the highest posts in the North-West, Punjab and Bengal, until, in 1882, he reached the top of the tree, and became Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India—has almost the whole of his long Indian career been passed. There are few instances of any Royal Engineer serving so long and uninterruptedly in one most important branch of the administration, and none in which the repeated thanks of Government have been more genuinely earned. When General Brownlow was not busy with our Canal systems, he was engaged in more stirring duties. He served at Budlekeserai, was present throughout the siege of Delhi, commanding the Engineer Park during the latter part of the operations, and getting badly, almost mortally, wounded during the assault. He was through the Rohilkund campaign as well. The campaign of 1857-58, by the way, cost him the loss of a favourite brother, also an R. E., and a man of considerable promise. General Brownlow's most critical encounter, however, was with a wounded tiger in 1863, when his life was saved by the courage and devotion of a shooting companion, now Sir Oliver St. John. But though that left him a comparative cripple it never seriously impaired his activity, and detracted nothing from his usefulness as a public servant.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteers paraded again on Saturday evening, under the commandant Lieut-Colonel H. Bayley. The turn-out was larger than that of the previous Saturday, but still could have been better. Falling in at the Town Hall the men were marched to the parade ground on the Esplanade, where the Colonel put them through several column movements. Under the Adjutant the Volunteers then practised some difficult manœuvres, the men generally executing the movements very creditably after one or two attempts at them. Before Captain Hodgkinson dismissed the parade Colonel Bayley thanked the Volunteers for turning out so well. The attendance he remarked was the largest this season, and he hoped the succeeding Saturdays would see the parades as well attended.

The following was the field state:—

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	...	1	1	...	2	1	16	21
B „	...	1	2	...	1	...	12	16
C „	...	1	...	...	3	1	15	20
D „	...	1	1	2	3	...	20	27
E „	...	1	1	...	2	1	24	29
F „	...	1	...	...	1	...	20	22
I } Cadets	...	...	...	...	3	2	15	20
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1		18	19
Staff and Band	3	...	...	...	1	...	26	30
Army Staff	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	8
Total	8	7	5	2	19	5	171	212

FREEMASONS' ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.

THE annual communication of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry, which usually takes place on the 30th November, St. Andrew's Day, was held on Saturday last, in consequence of the dinner to take place on the 30th inst., the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Captain Henry Morland, having granted the necessary dispensation. The Grand Lodge was opened at 6-30 p.m. with solemn prayers, and over 110 Masons were present to partake of the festival, including the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master, Brother Cavaliere Tyrrell Leith, who attended with a large number of his Grand Lodge Officers as guests. The first business on the summons was to instal office-bearers for the year 1887, and the following brethren were appointed to serve on the Grand Lodge:—Rt. Wor. Bros. Darasha R. Chichgur, Subs. Grand Master; J. Young, Grand Secretary; W. G. H. Ellison, Grand Chaplain; G. E. Ormiston, Grand Architect; Nanabhai R. Chichgur, Grand Asst. Secretary; Pestonjee N. Wadia, Grand Zend Avesta-Bearer; W. C. Anderson, 1st Grand Director of Ceremonies; Framjee N. Davur, 2nd Grand Director of Ceremonies; Balkrishna W. Kirtikar, 3rd Grand Director of Ceremonies; K. N. Kabrajee, Grand Bard; J. H. Irvine, Grand Tyler; C. D. Wise, Grand Senior Wardens. Darasha S. Tarapurwala, Grand Senior Warden; A. Russell, Grand Junior Warden, J. P. B. LePatourel, Grand Junior Warden; Jehangir E. Davur, Grand Treasurer; Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Grand Senior Deacon; W. H. Proctor, Grand Senior Deacon; Mehrally M. Patel, Grand Junior Deacon; H. J. Rustomjee, Grand Junior Deacon; J. W. Hepworth, Grand Jeweller; L. C. Balfour, Grand Bible-Bearer; Mehrally D. Master, Grand Koran-Bearer; F. W. Hodges, 1st Grand Sword-Bearer; Sorabjee D. Dubash, 2nd Grand Sword-Bearer; Janardhun Gopal, 1st Grand Standard-Bearer; K. R. Kirtikar, 2nd Grand Standard-Bearer; T. A. Savage, 3rd Grand Standard-Bearer; K. Macaulay, President of Grand Stewards; W. T. Smith, Vice-President of Grand Stewards; R. Benjamin, Grand Steward; Goolam Hoosain Yacobbhoy, Grand Steward; J. Harkness, Grand Steward; J. G. Dobbie, 1st Grand Marshal; Fakirjee Dinsha, 2nd Grand Marshal; Shaik Noor Cassim, 3rd Grand Marshal; E. G. White, Grand Pursuivant.

The most Worshipful the Grand Master alluded in feeling terms to the lamented death of Rt. Wor. Bro. James Gibbs, who departed this life, and thus had been deprived of the pleasure of enjoying that hard-earned rest which a long career of life in India had fairly entitled him to. His death was not only a loss to the whole of the native communities, to whom he had endeared himself by a long career of usefulness and anxiety to promote their welfare, but it was loss to the whole of India, as a better statesman than he would hardly be found on the executive councils of the Indian Government. The Grand Master referred to the many excellent qualities of head and heart which the deceased brother possessed; and his untiring zeal and never-failing energies in the cause of Freemasonry were described in a most impressive manner. A resolution was then unanimously adopted, in solemn silence, to the effect that a vote of condolence be forwarded by the Grand Lodge to Mrs. Gibbs, the widow of the deceased Brother, expressive of sympathy for the great and irreparable loss she had sustained in the death of her husband.

Rt. Wor. Brother J. R. Kirby Johnson, honorary substitute Grand master, to whom was confided the honorary, secretaryship of the Scottish Freemasons' Benevolent Society's Funds, gave a brief account of the state of the funds in his charge, which had now swelled up to the decent figure of over Rs.13,000, being an increase of about Rs. 700 over the last year's balance, after dispensing relief to several distressed brothers' orphans, who were being eudcated and brought up at the expense of the fund.

The most Worshipful the Grand, Master, in eloquent terms, thanked Bro. Johnson for his meritorious and uncompensated services, and in order to mark his sense of gratitude invested him with the Collar and Jewel of the Honorary Depute Grand Master. A reference was then made to the probable re-opening of Lodge "Endeavor," No. 474, which had gone temporarily into abeyance.

The brethren afterwards adjourned to the banquet saloon, which was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and ferns, where covers had been laid for over 110. An excellent string band played a selection of music during the evening.

The banquet being over, the usual constitutional and other toasts were enthusiastically proposed and heartily responded to; those who took a part in them waxing eloquent over the themes which they were entrusted with to commend to the brethren. The Grand Master proposed the toasts of the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family; the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, Sir Archibald Campbell, the District Grand Master of Bombay, and the Grand Officers. The Depute Grand Master proposed the toast of the health of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and of the honorary members and guests. Bro. K. R. Cama proposed the daughter Lodges; Bro. J. Macfarlane the Land o' Cakes; and Bro. Ellison the Masonic Charities. A very pleasant evening was spent; and the brethren dispersed before midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

AT the Small Cause Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, the Fourth Judge, the suit brought by Mr. Temooljee Jamsetjee against Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee, to recover the sum of Rs. 130, the value of pots of rare and fancy plants, including the plants and fruits, alleged to have been destroyed by the defendants' buffaloes and cattle, was called on for hearing. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, who was recently the proprietor of laundry, and of a Parsee gymnasium in the Fort, engaged the plaintiff's bungalow at Chinchpoogly, in order to open a mechanical school there. He requested the plaintiff to allow the flower-pots and plants to remain on the premises until a meeting to open a mechanical school was held there. The plaintiff agreed to his request, but the defendant, instead of opening a mechanical school, used the bungalow as a buffalo stable, and afterwards brought a number of cattle to graze in the compound of the bungalow. The buffaloes and cattle destroyed and eat away the plants and completely demolished them. The defendant denied the damages, and stated that there were only forty-five pots in the compound of the bungalow, which belonged to one Cursetjee, the former tenant of the plaintiff. His Honor, on the evidence, gave verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 85 only.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

THE following candidates were declared to have passed the examination:—

CLASS SECOND.

Bhagvandas Harkisandas Dalal, Krishna Ayengar Kanakahally, Shrinivas Rao S. Karpur, Ardesir Kavasji Patel, Nanabhai Dadabhai Sataravala and Charles Tudball.

PASS.

Joseph Baptista, Vithal Vishnu Chitake, Ganesh Vaman Gadre, Govind Ganesh Junre, Bhagvant Sakharam Kirtane, Hari Vishnu Lele, Mankeshvar Gopal Mhaskar, Lakshuman Daji Nagarkar, Ramrao Navaratna, Baburao Yeshvant Nerurkar, Venkataram Ramasvami Ayangar Nonaminakar, Ratishankar Girjashankar Oza, Chotalal Kathibhai Patel and Arthur Charles Robinson.

The Jamshedjee Dorabjee Naigaumwalla Prize and James Berkley Prize have been awarded to Shrinivas Rao S. Karpur, and the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship has been awarded to Ardesir Kavasjee Patel.

RESULT OF THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates were declared to have passed the examination:—

Languages

CLASS SECOND.—Darashah Bejanjee Mehta and Vaijanath Kashinath Rajavade

PASS.—Bejanjee Nowrojee Kutar and Hormasjee Eduljee Surti.

History and Philosophy.

CLASS FIRST.—Pestonjee Jamasjee Padshah.

PASS.—Dara Shapurjee Sethna.

Mathematics.

CLASS SECOND.—Raghunath Narayen Apte.

Natural Sciences.

PASS.—Ramchandra Balkrishna Bhagvat.

The Chancellor's Gold Medal has been awarded to Pestonjee Jamasjee Padshah, of the Elphinstone College. Mr. Padshah was matriculated from the Bombay Proprietary School.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th November forwarding tenders for the supply of stores for the year 1887, and recommending that the following be accepted:—Castings, by Messrs. Donald and Company, Rs. 5,750; Chunam, by Messrs. Babool Juggunath and Company, Rs. 7,500; Coal, by Messrs. P. Nusserwanjee and Company, Rs. 60,060; Cocoanut-oil for light-house use, by Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Company, Rs. 7,600; Cocoanut and Castor oils for ordinary use, by Mr. Hassunally Abdoolally, Rs. 4,830; Iron, by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Rs. 23,015; Provisions, by Mr Hassunally Abdoolally, Rs. 1,259; Stationery, by Mr. Shuruffally Budroodin, Rs. 5,255; Sundries, by Mr. Esmailjee E. Kurwa, Rs. 76,[illegible]; Sand and Shingle, by Messrs. Abdool Abba and Babool Juggunath, Rs. 2,016; and Timber, by Messrs. Muncherjee Dorabjee and Company, Rs. 45,695.

Resolution.—The tenders recommended by the Engineer should be accepted, with the exception of that for iron, which should be given to the lowest tenderer, Mr. Khimjee Jewa, whose tender amounted to Rs. 22,505-4, and timber, which should be given to Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally, whose tender amounts to Rs.43,277-8-0. In the case of light-house oil, Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. should be required to supply it not according to their sample but of the same quality as hitherto,—and the Engineer should arrange next year that all the samples for camparison shall have had the same time to settle. In future years provision should be made in the advertisement calling for tenders and in the conditions of tender for the Trustees accepting the whole or any portion of a tender.

Submitted letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 21st August, forwarding extract from the proceedings of a meeting of Railway officials held on 5th August, 1886, to consider letters from the Trustees, dated 9th April and 24th July, on the subject of the proposed Waree Bunder Overbridge. The proceedings state that the Trustees take exceptions to three points in the design of the bridge. (*a*) The position of the south abutment which is shown as on Port Trust land. (*b*) The extension of the south approach beyond the point shown in Municipal Commissioner's No. 510, dated 25th January 1882. (*c.*) The alignment of the approach from Hancock Bridge skirting the north boundary wall of the G. I. P. Railway as impeding access to their Santa Cruz property. With regard to (*a*), the proceedings state that the abutment might be drawn within the G. I. P. Railway boundary, but that if placed as proposed, the toe of the south approach will not thereby be thrown back more than 20 feet, and that the G. I. P. Railway are willing to pay for the abutment in any case. The Railway Company state that under this explanation the Trustees will perhaps withdraw their objection. With regard to (*b*) it is stated that the extra length of approach is necessary in order to carry out the stipulation in para 5 of the Government Resolution of 24th September, 1884, that the approach should not be steeper than in 40, and that the abutment cannot be lowered without infringing the standard dimensions for fixed structures over Railways laid down by the Government of India; that further than this the Railway Companyis not concerned in the question of the length of the approach the cost of which is to be defrayed by the Trustees. As regards (*c*), it is stated that the Railway Company will require all land within their boundary for traffic purposes; and that the question raised by the Trustees is one to be settled between them and the Municipality under para. 2, clause III., of Government Resolution above quoted. Enquiry is further made whether the Trustees and the Municipal Commissioner desire that the design and the estimates for the approaches on the north and south sides should be prepared by the Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway in communication with their Engineers, or whether they will be prepared by their own Engineers. The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Company, requests the Trustees to be good enough to let the Agent have replies to the clauses marked A and B, in the latter case as regards the south approach to the proposed Bridge.

Resolution.—The Trustees wish the abutment to be not only on G. I. P. land but close up to the first line of railway to be crossed which would advance the abutment northwards about 75ft. As already agreed, the Railway Company will defray the entire cost of constructing so much of the bridge and approaches as lie within Railway limits. The Trustees would also wish that the design and estimate for the approach, on the south side should be prepared by the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. Co., in communication with their Engineer. With regard to the gradient of the south approach it should be pointed out that in their Resolution of 4th September, 1884, the Trustees stipulated that the south approach "should not extend further than is shown upon the tracing which accompanied the Municipal Commissioner's No 510 of 26th January 1882;" with regard to this and to another stipulation made by the Trustees, Government, in their Resolution No 1734 of 24th September, 1884, remarked—"stipulations (*b*) and (*c*) may probably be complied with without difficulty, but until a complete design is prepared it cannot be absolutely decided whether the limits imposed can be exactly adhered to. The approach to the bridge should not be steeper than 1 in 40." This last stipulation the Trustees have never accepted, and they have taken the earliest opportunity afforded to them after preparation of the complete design of the bridge to intimate this. To construct the approach with a gradient of 1 in 40 would interfere most seriously with all the northern approaches to Prince's Dock, and would compel the Trustees to pull down the fire proof warehouse leased to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, which cost Rs. 42,570, while the value of the extra land to be given up for low level approaches would be about Rs. 1,27,500 in addition to the extra cost of making the approach and the low level roads.

The Trustees are at the same time prepared to extend the south approach beyond the limit already agreed to by them as far as practicable, having regard to the existing arrangement and future requirements of their estate. They are, therefore, willing that the foot of the approach be taken as far as to the north side of

Nagpur Street, which, if the abutment be thrown back as above indicated, will allow of a gradient of about 1 in 32 being obtained for the south approach to the bridge. This change would necessitate the Trustees giving up an additional area of 425 square yards of land valued at Rs. 25,500 for the low level approaches to Wari, Bunder yard, and would thus increase the Trustees, contribution to the bridge from Rs. 1,74,860 as formerly estimated to Rs. 2,00,360, exclusive of the additional cost of making the approach and the low level road 85ft. longer. If the height would admit of it, the Trustees, desire that a passage for carts under the approach should be left in the line of Malet Road, and if not, then such a passage should be left opposite Jabbulpur Street, so as to relieve the pressure of traffic which would otherwise be concentrated on Nagpur Street. With regard to the arrangement of the approaches at the north end of the bridge the Trustees will look to the Municipality to provide an approach from the direction of Hancock Bridge in such a way as not to affect injuriously the Trustees' Santa Cruz property, and also to provide a passage for carts under the north approach and in or near to the line of the existing road from the Hancock Bridge. In the original estimate of the Wari Bunder overbridge prepared by the Railway Company it was stated (see their Chief Engineer's No. 8837 of 19th December 1881) that the "approaches from Frere Road and Lawrence de Lima Street have been provided for with gradients of 1 in 30," and that it has been proposed to construct a triple approach at the Mazagon end, i.e., from the north, west and east, and the Trustees think it possible the Municipality may be able to arrange for the three approaches at the north end as well as for the passage before referred to. The views of the Trustees as above should be communicated to the Railway Company, to Government and to the Municipality.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th Nov. 1886.	For week ending 20th Nov. 1885.
essels piloted into harbour......	23	17
" " out of "	12	15
" transported	8	16
" attended to	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 19th Nov. 1886.	For week ending 19th Nov. 1885.
Vessels entered........................	10	9
" left...........................	13	9
" remaining in Dock	12	13

"LA REVANCHE."

THE new anti-Prussian paper, called *La Revanche* which is published with a great flourish of trumpets, opposite the club founded by General Boulanger for officers of the army and navy, continues to set the Government at defiance. Certain drawings having been seized by the police, the proprietors threatened to publish them hinting that they did not care either for the injunctions of the German Embassy or for M. de Freycinet. They have now carried out their threat. The phrase which one heard at nearly every step on the boulevards when the sandwich men of the anti-Prussian newspaper *La Revanche* first made their appeariance, carrying flaring posters, was "C'est bete,"—how stupid ! Not that the designs exhibited were badly done, but the principle which dictated their authors to thrust them in the face of the public was regarded as dangerously premature. I have repeatedly stated that, beyond M. Paul Deroulede, the author of "Vae Victoribus"—which has for its refrain that France and Frenchmen have but one end in view—to destroy Prussia and the Prussians and his enthusiastic followers of tender age, no one here likes to talk about *La Revanche*, at least not at present. Hatred of Germany is one thing and revenge another, but the wounds of France are still open, and it will be a long time before Frenchmen will come to the unanimous conclusion that they are thoroughly prepared to fight their hereditary foes. The new journal, which tries to make a sensation by stirring up bad blood, came out to-day with the woodcuts which had been seized by the Goverment, and these attracted the same attention as well as the same adverse comments as before. The designs are by Alfred le Petit, and are six in number. They are hardly as good as those of Philipon or Gavarni of old, or of those which now appear in *Le Triboulet*, but their point and malice are as palpable to the poorest intellect as daylight itself. The first sketch is headed "Jack-in-the-Box," "La Boite a Surprise." On one side is a figure in a Prussian helmet, its lineaments somewhat resembling those of the Emperor of Germany. The figure stands on the brink of a kind of sarcophagus, one of its legs being clasped by a skeleton. The surpise depicted on the face at the appearance of M. Peramont, the editor of *La Revanche* who starts up out of a box with a big goosequill in one hand and a copy of his newspaper in the other, is described as the disagreeable sensation produced in the mind of a certain old gentleman by the apparition of Peyramontle Revanchard. Next follows a pictorial satire, headed "German Competition." A gendarme seizes a German manufacturer, who is wheeling so-called "articles de Paris" across the frontier into France. Then comes the turn of Prince von Bismarck, who is drawn sitting before a table, on which his morning draught of beer is placed. Fury and vexation deform his features as he sees rising, amid the froth on the top of his mug, the cocked-hatted figure of General Boulanger, the French Minister for War, who is occupied in choking the eagle with the Imperial crown. Underneath these three sketches are three others, the first representing General Boulanger standing underneath a signpost, marked Alsace-Lorraine. Behind him are the bristling bayonets of his soldiers. The other cuts represent Alsatian maidens reading *La Revanche* with pleasure, and an old inhabitant of Strasburg smoking *Revanche* tobacco with infinite gusto in a German pipe. These extraordinary illustrations are accompanied by a long article on freedom of the press. The writers call for the same liberty to satirise Germany as is accorded to the *Kladdradactsch* and other Teutonic prints which, they say, are allowed to fling envenomed shafts at the French nation with impunity. I may add that the French and Russian flags, which lately decorated the front of the office of *La Revanche* have been taken down ; but in their place is a coloured representation of the first sketch given on the front page of the paper, namely, that of Jack-in-the-Box.

HERO-WORSHIP IN FRANCE.

A MORNING paper calculates that, since the year 1872, no less than 115 statues have been erected to dead and living men in France. Busts and memorial tablets are included in the list, in which, however, there are some notable omissions, as, for instance, a statue recently erected to M. Chevreul, the chemist and centenarian, who is still alive, and a bust of the grammarian Richlet, which has, however, not yet been placed in position in his native village, Cheminon, in the Marne. This mania for statues, which is every day on the increase in France, has furnished themes for many a witticism, and it will soon be difficult to discriminate as to those who are really worthy of being perpetuated in stone.

A TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

AFTER a tolerably long interval of freedom from bloodshed, Paris has again been startled by a tragic and terrible crime. Recently a Madame Loyson—who, with her husband at this moment absent doing his twenty-eight days' service in the Army reserve, kept a cafe in the Rue St. Jacques—was found lying murdered in the billiard rooms of the establishment. The porter of the house noticed with astonishment at eight o'clock that the door of Madame Loyson's room, which is over the courtyard, was wide open. He went up immediately, and found the rooms in the greatest disorder, all the furniture having been moved about and the drawers plundered of most of their contents. Going into the café itself, he found the body as described. There was every indication of a severe struggle, the deceased having been, despite her age and small stature, a robust woman. Her clothes were all torn to shreds, and the marks of her murderer's fingers were on her throat. Her mouth was gagged, and blood still flowed from her ears. Around her neck a kind of rope, made of torn table-napkins tied together, was tightly bound. It is conjectured that the absence of M. Loyson with his regiment was well known to the murderer. The cafe was closed at a quarter-past twelve last night, some customers being still there drinking and playing cards. There was left but one waiter, the man Berger, who usually put up the shutters, his companion having asked permission to sleep out for the night. The front part of the cafe having been closed, Berger went out according to his own statement, leaving Madame Loyson counting her money at the till. It is suppos̀d that the deceased woman, having terminated that operation, then placed some money in the pocket of her apron, and went to her room, which was at the other side of the courtyard. In crossing the billiard room she was pounced upon by the murderer from behind a door. Having strangled her, after a desperate resistance, he took the money out of her pocket, as well as the bunch of keys hanging from her girdle, and proceeded to plunder the drawers where the jewellery was kept, Madame Loyson being known in the locality as the possessor of some valuable diamonds and ornaments. How the murderer got away without the knowledge of the concierge, or porter, who does not recollect having pulled the rope to open the door of the building, is as great a mystery as the escape of the valet Marchandon, who cut the throat of his mistress, Madame Cornet, in the Rue de Seze, nearly two years ago, and was able to leave the house with impunity in the dead of the night. The two waiters, Berger and Rose, have been subjected to strict interrogation by the magistrates and police officers, but no arrest has been made,

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN LONDON.

DIAMONDS represent wealth in its most concentrated and most easily portable form, so that it is not surprising that these precious stones excite a cupidity which can be measured by the number of diamond robberies that are being constantly reported. The murderours attack on Mr. Tabak, the diamond dealer of the Euston-road, was one of the most audacious of recent attempts of this kind. Happily the verdict pronounced against the five men accused of the crime shows that such enterprises are not always successful. The case has been before a Judge and jury on a previous occasion, so that the main facts connected with the assault on the prosecutor are already pretty widely known. Thanks, however, to the evidence volunteered by one of the participants in the crime, and his daughter, the public has now been admitted behind the scenes, and the whole motive and arrangement of the dastardly plot has at length been revealed. It may, perhaps, be well to recall exactly what occurred on that 25th day of March last when the robbery took place. Here we are in the region of admitted facts, about which there can be no dispute. Mr. Tabak, the German diamond merchant, who resided in Belgrave-street, off the Euston-road, had been called upon two days previously by a couple of apparently respectable persons, who expressed a desire to purchase a large quantity of precious stones. In order to prove their solvency they displayed before their victim an invoice bearing the name of a Parisian jeweller, which seems to have been stolen from his shop. This invoice purported to show that the two men had dealt in jewellery at his establishment to the amount of over a thousand pounds. Probably Mr. Tabak was taken in by the document ; for he accordingly brought out his diamonds, and the two confederates agreed to be purchasers of fourteen hundred pounds' worth, and to call on the following day and pay the money. The next day they failed to put in an appearance, but a letter was received postponing their visit to the day after. On their arrival all three went upstairs, and, while Mr. Tabak was getting ready the stones, one of the men struck him two violent blows on the back of the head, which rendered him insensible. Fortunately he was able to call out before swooning, and the cry was heard by the servant who was below. This girl, Clara Uttling, displayed great presence of mind on the occasion, and had it not been for her efforts there is no doubt that the two robbers would have got clear away with their booty. They evidently were frightened at Mr. Tabak's scream, and, hastily pocketing the diamonds, they rushed downstairs and into the street, forgetting to take their hats with them. Clara Uttling rushed after them, but just at the door somebody tried to stop her by laying hold of her dress and asking what was the matter. She shook herself clear, and raced along the street after one of the men, who was captured by a policeman. This turned out to be Toussaint, an Italian, whose real name is Denunsio. He was tried for the crime a short time ago, and duly sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, which he is now undergoing. It was owing to his revelations in gaol that the police have been enabled not only to lay their hands on the abettors of his deed, but also to collect all the evidence needed to secure a verdict. Meanwhile, during this plucky chase of one of the scoundrels by the servant-maid, Mr. Tabak, the prosecutor, was lying desperately wounded on his own floor. In his house there lived only himself, his wife, and the one servant. His injuries were exceedingly severe, and, although he has partially recovered, he is reported to look and speak as if his health were irretrievably shattered.

The story which has now been told in detail at the Old Bailey is certainly one of the most extraordinary to be found outside the "Newgate Calendar," to which it will probably be transferred. In the first place, it is always a remarkable circumstance when a convict rises from the living grave of penal servitude to bear evidence against his former companions. It is still more strange that the convict's daughter, in spite of having been the acknowledged mistress of one of these men, named Jacoby, yet appears in the box to incriminate her former lover. Donato Toussaint, as the convict called himself, or Denunsio, to give him his proper title, stated that in 1885 he was living with his daughter in the Southwark-road, having recently completed the last of several terms of imprisonment. Jacoby was then a barber in the Walworth-road, and he first took Eleanor Denunsio to be his servant and afterwards promoted her to be his mistress and promised to marry her. He, however, appears to have married some one else, which may partly account for the readiness with which Miss Denunsio appeared against him. Denunsio told Jacoby he was very badly off and wanted employment, and Jacoby said a friend of his would give him something to do. That evening he was introduced to Adolphe Weiner, who with his brother Leon, lived in Dyer's-buildings, Holborn. They seem to have been men with a considerable command of ready money, partly obtained by robberies of jewellery from shops in Paris and London, in which transactions Adolphe acted as the accomplice, waiting outside while Denunsio was sent in to do the actual pilfering. The "something" which Jacoby promised that Denunsio would be employed to do turned out to be the robbing of Mr Tabak—an aquaintance of Weiner's—of his dimond ; and in frequent conversations between the confederates the amount of diamonds that could be stolen from him was said to amount to the value of sixteen thousand pounds. This sum was to be divided, the two Weiners, Palmer, Scandland, and Denunsio himself taking three thousand apiece, and Jacoby one thousand only. So the conspirators plotted on the assumption that the task of relieving Mr. Tabak of his precious stones would be easy. Yet one of the most singular features of the case in that these men had only the vaguest notion how this was to be managed. They talked of suddenly throwing a chloroformed handkerchief round their victim's mouth ; but they knew nothing about the action of chloroform, and were driven to the expedient of trying an abortive experiment on a cat and a rabbit. Concurrently with the use of chloroform it was suggested that a "tap on the head" would be useful ; and when the chloroforming experiments failed, it was arranged that Mr. Tabak should be disabled by a sudden blow. Denunsio stated that before the robbery he was given money by one of the Weiners to go and purchase a superior set of clothes to those he wore, in order better to imitate the appearance of a respectable dealer in precious stones. Palmer was to be the man to administer the "tap on the head," Denunsio himself, according to his own account, showing a reluctance to use actual violence ; and the former not only bought a life-preserver to give the blow, but melted some indiarubber round its leaded top in order that little noise might be made, and also that the injury done might be less severe. On the day of the robbery it was alleged by the prosecution that Palmer and Denunsio were the two men who went inside the house, while Scandland waited outside, and tried to stop the servant from giving an alarm. The two Weiners were the brains of the conspiracy, remaining discreetly in the background ; while Jacoby had little share beyond effecting useful introductions among these precious rogues. This view of the respective parts to be taken by the accused has been generally borne out by the verdict of the jury, and sustained by the sentences. Palmer, the striker of the blow, receives ten years' penal servitude, Adolphe Weiner seven years, Leon Weiner, Jacoby, and Scandland five years apiece, while the brothers Weiner are condemned to pay fifty pounds each to the prosecutor.

Palmer, it will be seen, the man who actually gave the blow which nearly proved fatal, effected his escape at the time ; but he left his hat behind him. It seems from the evidence that he hailed a cab, jumped into it, and was driven to Port land road Station, where he was lost sight of ; but he entered the shop of a hatter in the Hampstead-road, who swore to his identity, and provided himself with a covering for his head. This is an important detail, because upon it rests one of the chief corroborations, by outside witnesses, of the tale told by the convict and his daughter. If their evidence simply stood alone, there would probably have been considerable hesitation on the part of any jury to convict the five prisoners. They had none of them been caught red-handed, like Denunsio, or Toussaint, and against them there was only the testimony of the captured criminal and his daughter Eleanor, Jacoby's discarded mistress. The testimony of Denunsio and his daughter, however, was borne out by several independent witnesses. Besides the hatter in the Hampstead-road, there was the cabman who had taken up a hatless fare near Euston Station and deposited him at Portland- road, but was not positive as to Palmer's identity. Nor was a shopkeeper, who swore that a man very like Palmer had purchased a life-preserver some days before the commission of the crime. It was proved that Palmer had, after the event, taken lodgings for Denunsio's daughter, and paid the rent. He was also recognised as an habitual gaol-bird. Letters were put in showing that the girl had spoken the truth when she said that she used to receive communications from the different prisoners at the various addresses at which she resided. Then the jeweller who bought some stolen earrings from the girl identified Adolphe Weiner as the man who came in some days afterwards to inspect them, and paid interest on them. The most damning evidence, however, against this one of the two Weiner brothers was that given by an employé of the Gas Light and Coke Company, who deposed that Weiner had tried to induce him to take part in robbing "an old gentleman" of some thirty thousand pounds' worth of jewellery. It is a curious and hardly satisfactory result that the apparent principals in the plot have received less punishment then their instruments. It is also remarkable that Denunsio, who—as appears probable—did not strike the blows, has five years more in prison than Palmer, who is at least equally guilty. The public, however, will feel a solid satisfaction at seeing this band of atrocious racals broken up, and their hideous crimes recoiling on their own heads,

RIVAL FASTING PERFORMANCES.

SIGNOR SUCCI, whose feats in the way of supporting life for six weeks or so on air and a mysterious liquid were recently alluded to in these columns, has now a rival in the person of another Italian, Stefano Merlatti by name. Is there something in the air which periodically develops the fasting mania ? Or is it that the spirit of emulation is too prowerful to be resisted, and thus induces Mr. B. to take up the challenge in total abstinence, which Mr. A. has thrown down ? Signor Merlatti is now in the field at Paris, and he forms the latest sensation of club and boulevard. He presents several points of difference from his compatriot Succi. He will have no mystic liquid at all in his fasting experiments. Filtered water is to be his sole beverage, and he has been heard to declare that Succi's liquid is simply a deception and a folly. Our Paris correspondent, a few days ago, interviewed Merlatti, and described the appearance of this new candidate for physiological honours. It would appear that Merlatti's fasting experiments were commenced at about the age of eleven. Practice conduces to perfection, we suppose, in abstinence from food, as in all other things. Merlatti has fasted for eighteen days in Turin, and for thirty-six days in London. The fifty days' fast he purposes to execute in Paris should therefore be a comparatively easy matter after such severe preliminary trials. There is present, as usual, a committee of surveillance, but we regard the arrangement whereby Merlatti is allowed to remain under the charge of one member of the committee only as decidedly unsatisfactory. The evidence of one man is not sufficient where the public are asked to believe the results of what may appear an unparalleled feat of endurance. A clever conjurer could, with perfect ease, deceive a person unaccustomed to his tricks, and could nourish himself on some of the concentrated foods which are manufactured now a-days. It would not be so easy a matter to deceive two observers. If we reflect that within the compass of a couple of lozenges a relatively large amount of nutritious fleshfood can be carried, and that such nutriment could be readily concealed and taken by a person accustomed to sleight-of-hand tricks, we may clearly enough see the necessity for absolute precautions in the watching of fasting men. We do not suggest that either Succi or Merlatti practises such frauds. We simply say that nutritious foods, packed in minute bulk, might be made available by the dishonest faster. On these grounds alone it is much to be desired that the watch on Merlatti should be doubled, and that all times, he should be supervised by at least two members of the surveillance committee.

There happen, however, to exist in the course of recent fasting experiments certain points which, in the interest of the public and of science, it is desirable, should be finally elucidated. The muscular strength of Signor Succi was tested by the dynamometer, and the vigour of Signor Merlatti is to be similarly ascertained while he is fasting. Succi, it is known, performed during his fast not a few feats of athletic kind. For instance, he fenced, rode, and swam ; he took extended walks, and behaved otherwise as a normally-fed individual. Now, it is one of the soundest doctrines of science that in proportion as we exert our bodily powers, we suffer loss of energy or physical force. We can no more get work out of a human body without feeding it than we can exert an engine to do its work in the absence of coal and water, or other means for generating steam. Physiologists have summed up the work performed by adult human body in a day with tolerable accuracy, just as they have arrived at clear enough notions regarding the amount of food a man requires in order to perform a day's work of ordinary kind. We know, for instance, that in twenty-four hours the human heart performs an amount of work, which, if represented in another form, would be equivalent to that exerted by a man's muscles in climbing Snowdon. This is Professor Foster's calculation ; and he adds that the person he has in view in making this comparison is "a tolerably heavy man." Other calculations teach us that in twenty-four hours the muscles of breathing exert a total amount of energy equal to twenty-one foot-tons ; that is to say, their work is equivalent to that of raising twenty-one tons weight one foot high. Another estimate teaches that the amount of energy daily exhibited by an adult man in the maintenance of his bodily temperature, in the mechanical work of his frame, heart, breathing, and in his ordinary daily work, may be set down at something like 3,400 foot-tons. This amount of energy equals that required to lift 3,400 tons one foot high. Furthermore, of this large amount of bodily force daily expended, only one-tenth part is directly used up in the internal and external mechanical work of the body, The remainder is consumed in maintaining the body's heat. If this latter amount were converted into mechanical power, it would equal that capable of raising a human body weighing say, 150 lb. to a height of eight and a half miles.

These results of the scientific calculation of the amount of work performed by a human body in the course of single day's existence, are sufficiently startling. When, however, we view fasting experiments like those of Signor Succi, or those of Merlatti, and think of the amount of physical labour achieved by the former, and of the amount of exercise proposed to be undertaken by the latter in the absence of all nutriment save water, we must confess to a feeling of incredulity regarding the *bona fide* character of the trials. If a fasting man rides, swims, walks, and fences, it is very clear either that he must lose a very large amount of weight as a necessary consequence of such exercise, or, failing loss of weight, he must nourish his body on the principle that all work implies waste, and demands repair of the body that works. In the case of Succi's trials, he lost weight at the rate of less than one pound per day. During his whole fast his weight diminished by about two stones, or 28lb., only. His temperature was natural, pointing to the fact that the bodily fire was being fed in some fashion or other independently of self-consumation, as evinced by the low rate at which weight was lost. The heart was unaffected in its work, yet this organ is one of the first to exhibit the results of prolonged fasting. Breathing was also normal, while muscular power, as shown in the fencing and other exercises, was undiminished. Now, on the face of these facts, we suggest that there are grounds of grave scientific nature for exercising extreme care respecting all fasting experiments. We are, in fact, confined to a choice between alternatives. Either we must concede that certain persons must possess remarkable and hitherto undreamt-of powers of self-supporting their frames, and of resisting the effects of starvation while doing a large amount of work, or we must assume that, taking physiology as our guide, no man can exhibit all the freshness and vigour of the recent fasters without availing himself of surreptitious means of support. The choice is not a difficult one. It is easier to adopt the theory of some degree of trickery than to overturn the whole fabric of science. A fasting cat, with all its well-known vitality, loses one thirty-seventh of its weight per day. Signor Succi lost less per day than the one-hundredth and thirty-eighth part of his weight. His "liquor," it is true, may have prevented waste, but if so, then his was no true case of fasting. Unless Signor Merlatti is to be watched incessantly by at least two members of the surveillance committee ; unless he is to be weighed day by day ; and unless means are to be taken to estimate the amount of daily waste which is represented in his frame, his fasting experiments can go far nothing when judged by the tribunal to which appeal is alone possible—namely, medical science. We are very much mistaken if any such appeal will be made in the case of any fasters.—*Daily News.*

THE POSTAGE STAMP MANIA.

THE mania for collecting postage stamps seems to be gaining more ground than ever in France. The energy, the devotion, and the perseverance of the people who amass old china and "live up to it," of the beetle-gatherers and the hoarders of bibelots and bric-a-brac of all sorts, are almost distanced by the collectors of "timbres postes." There is a full-blown stamp exchange here, and among the most famous collectors in France is a man who has over a million postage stamps preserved in 130 richly-bound volumes, and another who keeps two clerks employed in classifying and arranging his enormous collection. Added to this, there are in Paris about 150 wholesale firms employed in the trade, and one of the best known of these has lately offered from £20 to £40 for certain stamps of the year 1836. Tuscan postage stamps, dated before 1860, will be paid for at the rate of £6 each, while stamps from Mauritius, for the year 1847, fetch £80, and French stamps of 1849 are quoted at £1 each. Some of the numerous collectors of these curiosities evidently seem to think that they will be able to hand down to prosterity faint effigies which may serve to recall fallen dynasties and overturned thrones.

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These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

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COLONIAL OBSTACLES TO IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

INTER-COLONIAL jealousy is far too prevalent in Australasia. Victoria and New South Wales are the chief offenders in this respect, with New Zealand not far behind. Examples are not wanting. Take, for instance, the New Guinea question. No sooner did Victoria advocate its annexation by England than New South Wales began to oppose the proposition, notwithstanding the fact that the Government of the latter colony were the first to advise its being annexed by Britain after the refusal of the Imperial Powers to recognise the action of Queensland. Again, while Victoria was striving hard to get the Enabling Bill passed through the House of Commons, New South Wales was apparently indifferent to the result, and now, together with New Zealand, objects to join in the Federal movement. Then, take the proposal to establish a parcels post between Great Britain and Australia : while the Postmaster-General of New South Wales thought the project somewhat premature, the corresponding official in Victoria saw that the difficulties standing in the way of its accomplishment, so far as his colony was concerned, could be easily overcome. More lately we have seen New South Wales assenting to a bargain between Great Britain and France concerning the New Hebrides, while the other colonies were vigorously opposing this transaction. Only three years ago the famous memorandum of the Agents-General to Lord Derby respecting colonial ideas in the policy of the Pacific was prevented from being the unanimous voice of Australasia by the withdrawal, at the last moment, of South Australia. On the other hand, in the action taken by New South Wales and Victoria during the late Egyptian compaign, we have Victoria as the aggressor. The mother colony had scarcely offered to send troops to the Soudan before Victoria began to throw cold water on Sir Bede Dally's proposition. However, as soon as the offer was accepted by the War Office, that colony veered round, and begged to have a finger in the pie.

The New Zealand House of Representatives, some few months since, after a debate on the question of Federation, passed a resolution 'that in view of the little consideration that has been given to the subject of Federation in the colony, it is undesirable for Parliament in the present session to legislate upon the matter, but at the same time strongly urges the necessity of some form of Imperial Federation.'

It is a well-known fact among men who have practically studied on the spot the internal politics of Australia and New Zealand, that colonial legislators are not in harmony on the subject of Australasian Federation.

Imperial Federation, on the other hand, finds some favour in the eyes of the Colonial Parliaments, because it will give each colony an additional status, greater or less according to the scheme that is yet to be developed, and at the same time not take away from, or undermine, the value of existing institutions ; while Australasian Federation tends to place the colonies upon a more equal footing, and intimates a change in their constitutional powers, a revolutionary proceeding extremely distasteful to the parties directly interested.

New South Wales boldly aserts its intention to work out its country in its own way and in its own time, and refuses to be dictated to by other colonies, whose interests that colony considers to of less magnitude than her own.

Victoria believes she is the first colony in Australia, and if Federation of the colonies is to take place, her position must be recognised, and Melbourne made the basis of operations. There can be no doubt that Melbourne is a finer city then Sydney, and nearer to England, and that Victoria is a more advanced colony than New South Wales. But then, if we except gold, the resources of New South Wales are greater than those of Victoria, and the mother colony has the advantage of possessing abundance of coal, whereas none has been discovered in Victoria. In my opinion Albany, which is the key to Australia, should, in the event of a capital becoming necessary, be the place chosen.

New Zealand is opposed to Federation, because New Zealand is of opinion that she is the colony of the future, and that the time is not so very far distant when her importance will be more openly recognised by the civilised world. She is jealous, and justly so, of her individuality, and sees no immediate necessity to federate with colonies that are hundreds of miles distant, while, strange to say, the fact that their interests are to a great extent similar to her own does not appear to act as an incentive in the matter.

Colonial politicians at home and abroad are well aware of the value to the Empire of some scheme of Imperial Federation, but the more thoughtful and practical among them them know equally well that as long as we continue to rule our colonies on the present lines, Imperial Federation is manifestly impossible. In view then, of the importance of an Imperial-colonial Pacific policy, it is time to consider the situation, and if, after mature consideration, it should be found advantageous to the Empire to alter the existing mode of administering Australasian affairs, it becomes imperative upon Imperial legislators to consult with the colonies upon the best system to be adopted, and, having sought their advice, to act in concert with them. What the colonies really require is a body of men at home, possessing at once commanding influence and official status, who can speak to the English people with the voice of authority on all questions affecting Australasia. If each colony had such a representative to appeal directly to the English people, the result would be eminently beneficial both to us and to them.

It may be said that the Agents-General exercise this authority. I maintain this is not so. On paper they certainly have great power, while privately they, no doubt, possess influence, but their power of control, as seen in the treatment of their suggestions concerning the annexation of New Guinea question, is practically nil. The area of Australasia is so vast and its interests so varied, when compared with the other dependencies of Greet Britain, that these interests cannot be adequately treated by a Board of Advice that includes representatives from all our colonial possessions. It is equally manifest that the machinery of the Colonial Office, able though it is, cannot effectually deal with the future work of the Pacific without more practical assistance, nor can the organisation of the Foreign Office carry out a vigorous Pacific policy, satisfactory alike to the colonists and the mother country, without similar aid. I would suggest the formation in London of a Colonial Governing Body, in which each colony would be represented in proportion to its area and population, the latter having more weight than the former ; the members to be chosen by their own Parliaments, and to hold office for a period of three years. This would enable the more able of colonial politicians to come to England, and yet only deprive the colynies of their services for a limited period. These representatives, being in constant telegraphic communication with their individual Governments, could discuss in open debate questions involving Imperial and colonial interests, and so enable the British Press to ventilate alike Imperial and Colonial opinions upon questions where the interests of the two are so closely connected.

The conclusions come to would be drafted into a Bill to be taken in charge by the Government official representing the colonies in the Imperial Parliament, and the House of Commons would, in the ordinary course of events, debate upon the Bill thus introduced, and, on its second reading, either approve or reject it, or, admitting the principle of the Bill, allow it to proceed to Committee, with a view of amending the clauses which Imperial legislators considered objectionable or unworkable.—Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke., in *The Nineteenth Century*.

PASTEUR'S TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

M. PASTEUR'S latest communication to the Academy of Science, on his researches into the cure of hydrophobia, is the most thorough answer that he has as yet given to his calumniators. It fairly bristles with carefully-compiled statistics, and names, dates, and facts are given with unquestionable authority. He states that, since his experiments were first tried on human beings, 2,490 persons have been inoculated at Paris, and that of these 80 were from England, 2 from British India, 18 from the United States, and so on—the largest number, *viz.*, 191, being from Russia. Out of 1,700 French persons who were treated 10 died ; but M. Pasteur proves, by statistics furnished by mayors and others, that a very small minority of people who were bitten during the year 1885-6 in France, did not come to him for treatment, and that of these 17 died of hydrophobia. In the Paris hospitals the mortality from hydrophobia was 11 per annum for five years. Last year the number was 21, but since November 1885, when the Pasteur system was introduced, only two persons have died, and these had not been inoculated. One died after inoculation, but his treatment had been under the old system of mild injection. Most of those who underwent the mild treatment were children who had been bitten severely in the face, and it was only after a sad experience that the necessity for stronger injections was made evident. At present, in cases of severe bites in the head or face, inoculations of a more intense kind, that is to say, composed of virus freshly extracted, are used. Alluding to the deaths of the three Russians from Smolensko, M. Pasteur persisted in his belief that the other sixteen were saved by being subjected to more intense treatment after the deaths had proved that mild injections were useless in cases of the kind. Referring next to his new experiments in inoculating animals with rabies, M. Pasteur said that the rabbits were now vaccinated as soon as possible after inoculation, and then revaccinated, so as to test the result. He thought that Dr. Frisch, of Vienna, must have failed in his experiments owing to the long intervals between inoculation and vaccination, as the results obtained by himself from the new system were highly satisfactory. The reading of M. Pasteur's long report was received by the members of the Academy with their customary enthusiasm

CANADIAN HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

A DISTINGUISHED party of War Office officials and Royal Artillery and Cavalry officers assembled recently at the New Remount Establishment, Woolwich, for the purpose of inspecting the horses recently purchased in Canada by Colonel Ravenhill and Colonel Phipps for military purposes. The party consisted of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief ; General Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General to the Forces ; Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala ; Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces ; General Ravenhill, General Sir Daniel Lysons, G. C. B., General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., General Sir F. W. Fitz Wigram, Bart., Colonel W. Arbuthnot, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major-General R. J. Hay, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery ; Lieutenant-General Smyth, Commanding at Woolwich, and several officers of the Woolwich Garrison. There were also present a number of ladies. The horses, eighty in number, were walked and trotted out one by one, and their various points criticised. Colonel Ravenhill gave the history and price paid for each animal. The maximum Home Government price is £45, but the horses were purchased in Canada at prices varying from £25 to £35. The cost of transit to Quebec and across the Atlantic averaged £8 per horse. Colonel Ravenhill stated that most of the horses were taken out of timber wagons. Some of them were almost thorough-bred, but were in very poor condition when purchased. They had, however, with rest and food, developed into fine animals. The British Government imported annually for military purposes 17,000 horses from France, Germany, Spain, and Russia. None had hitherto been imported from her Majesty's colonies. He and Colonel Phipps were sent out to Canada in June to buy and send over a sample of Canadian horses. In their native country the animals were all draught horses, but were capable of being broken in for riding purposes. The Royal Artillery were eighty horses short at the present time, and a good many of those purchased were ready to be sent out for work in the cavalry and artillery. The Duke of Cambridge expressed his approval of the Canadian horses, and incidentally remarked that her Majesty's War Department had shown the Canadian farmers the practicability of delivering horses on the Thames under the Government price. Canada could successfully compete with other countries in the production of oxen, sheep, &c., and he hoped that their colonies would be encouraged to breed and send over horses for military purposes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 26.

Cullen, Surgn-Major, Bl., C. Surgn, from furlough, from England.
Phillpots, Capt., Bl., R. E., from furlough, from England.
Renny, Capt., Bl., Mily Acct. Dept, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Cullen, Surgn-Major, Bl., Surgn to, join, to Khandwa.
Hogg, Brig-Genl., Bo., Staff, on duty, to Aden.

NOVEMBER 27.

Tandy, Major, 8th Bo. Infy, on duty, to Burma.
Lamb, Capt., Bel., Staff Corps, to join, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 29, 1886.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders. Oval at 6-30 a.m. company, aiming and position drill for recruits on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

J. J. Hospital, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Cottage, on Wednesdays at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.

Queen's Statue, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-15 p.m.

St. Peter's School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, on Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British School Cadets will parade at the oval and Queen's Statue as above, as no recruits will be allowed to commence target-practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at position and aiming drill. All recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. All members are particularly requested to ascertain that the number of rounds and for what purpose issued to them on the range is entered in the Book kept there.

3. No. 2470 Vol. F. A. Ingle having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B. Company.

4. The B. Company Thorpe Medal Competition wil, take place this day, Monday, the 29th instant, at Coorlal at 6-45 a.m. Distances and positions 200 yards standing, 300 yards kneeling, and 500 yards prone, seven shots at each distance, one sighting shot, target regulation.

5. Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish rolls of their companies corrected to date.

6. Vol. Cicil C. Betts, B. Company, is granted four months' leave of absence from this date.

7. L.-C. A. MacGregor, E. Company, is promoted to the rank of corporal from this date.

8. Officers commanding companies are notified that the necessary extracts from Act XX and the declaration forms will be ready for issue shortly, also the enrolment and resignation forms.

9. It is requested that all subscriptions towards the Pensioner's fete may be forwarded to Head-Quarters as soon as convenient.

By Order.
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjt-Genl's-Office, Head-Quarters.

Poona, 26th November, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bo Lancers—Lieut A L Pilleau, 2nd E Y Regt, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation, dated 16th Nov 1886.

3rd Bo L I—Lieut H L Talbot, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, Lieut-Col D V Shortland, R A, having arrived from England, is appointed to command the R A, in the Bombay Dist temporarily.

With reference to G G O No. 523 of the 11th inst, Lieut-Col G K Mackenzie, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.

In continuation of G O C No. 452 of 1886, the following officers of the Medical Staff are detailed to proceed to England in the second four troopships of the season 1886-87 :—

Surgn-Major C S Close, Bombay, Bde Surgn J Inkson, Surgn-Major H Stannard and Surgn J G W Crofts Bengal, Euphrates, 1st Jan. 1887.

Surgn-Major W F Samuels, Bombay, Surgn-Major F Pont and Surgn M W Kerin, Madras, Serapis, 15th Jan. 1887.

Surgn G Couts, Madras, Bde Surgn H F Paterson, and Surgn S G B Robinson, Bengal, Crocodile, 29th Jan. 1887.

Bde Surgn J Paxton, Bombay, Surgn-Major J O'Reilly, Surgn J F Williamson and Surgn G T H Thomas, Bengal, Jumna, 12th Feb. 1887.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified ;—

Col J H Drummond, S C, Comdt, 22nd Bo I, 16th Nov. 1887 ; Lt Col H N Reeves, S C, Pol Agent, Kolhapur and S M C, 22nd Nov 1887 ; Major M W Stevens, Genl. List, 2nd in Comd, 3rd Lt Cavy, 22nd Nov. 1887.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave.

2nd Lanc Fus—Lieut J H Gideon, for 12 months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R A—Lieut G A Cardew, (D-2) for 6 months, on medical certificate,

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd E Y Regt—Lieut H R Pease, in India, from 12th to 24th Nov. 1886, on private affairs.

I M S—Surgn M B Braganza, to Bombay, from 9th Nov. 1886 to 9th May 1887, on medical certificate, under Rule 10 of the furlough rules of 1875.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,400 tons Captain E. G. Stead, sailed on Saturday last with her Majesty's China and Australian mails.

THE s. s. Kohinur, 1,395 tons, Captain J. Bullock, sailed on Saturday last for Cannanore and Calcutta, with 49 deck passengers and a general cargo.

THE B. and P.S. N. Co.'s s.s. King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain T. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, with 625 pilgrims aboard from Jeddah (Nov. 9).

THE Austro-Hungarian s. s. Orion, 1,833 tons Captain J. Matinzza, arrived in our port from Hong kong (Nov. 2) with a general cargo and Mr. T. Berrill and Rev. Fornelli as first-class, and six more as deck passengers.

THE s. s. CHINA, 1,394 tons, Captain B. Fletcher, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday last and is now lying in the P. rince's Dock, brought the following passengers from Liverpool :—Dr. Hudson, Mr. Harden, Miss. Harridge, Mrs., Miss and Master Jolly and Mr. Clement, and five native deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria.....	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
" Accomac ..	1629	G. W. Windsor.	B	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Kaiser-i-Hind	2100	E. G. Stead	D	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Sinclair..	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Arago	1061	H. Sutherland..	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Inchulwa ..	1153	G. Howe	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
" Manilla	2385	A. Crucianni ..	N	F. Bozzoni.
" Inchmaree .	1287	F. Major.......	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
27	King Arthur (s) ..	Raffin	Jedda, Nov. 9.
	Orion (s)	Matinzza ..	Hongkong, Nov. 2.
	China (s)	Fletcher	London, Oct. 25.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Nov. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commande.	Destination.
27	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)..	Stead	China.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock ...	Cannanore and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Verona, for London and Trieste.
" Empire, for Dunkirk.
" Byculla, for Calcutta and Rangoon.
" Orion, for Trieste.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
23	Vega (s)	Wadley	Liverpool, Oct. 19.
	Khandalla (s)	Dougherty ..	Bombay, Oct. 29.
	Nowshera (s)	Davison	Singapore, Nov. 4.
	H. M. S. Tenasserim..	Guyn	Rangoon, Nov. 19.
24	Armenia (s)	Read..........	Glasgow, Oct. 5.
	Rewa (s)...................	Mann	London, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23.—Steamers City of Oxford and Patna. Ship Victoria Regias.
Nov. 24—Steamers Goorkha and Professor. Ships Blair Drummond and Lucipara. Barque Granville Belle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
22	Laurel	....	Mauritius.
23	Simla (s)	....	Calcutta.
24	Goalpara (s)	....	Negapatam.
	M. Menatchy (s)..	....	Singapore.
	Culna (s)	....	Bombay.
25	C. Buchanan (s) ..	....	Calcutta.
26	Malda (s)	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
23	Simla (s)........	....	Bombay.
24	M. Menatchy (s)..	....	Singapore.
25	Culna (s)	....	Calcutta.
26	Goalpara (s)	....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray (s), 500 boxes pale soap, A. Moomanji.

FROM LONDON.

Surat (s), 5 cases oilmanstores, W. Watson and Co.
Nuddea (s), 1 case toys, M. D. Panday.
Parramatta (s), 1 hogshead brandy, D. Nasarvanji.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 50 cases whisky and 102 cases pale ale, Treacher, and Co ; 35 cases invalid port, 30 cases sherry and 15 cases whisky, D. Cawasji ; 1 package stationery, medicines, &c., Phillips and Co ; 12 cases blacking, E. Sasudin and Co ; 43 cases medicines, confectionery, oilmanstores, &c., G. Jeewanji ; 6 cases soap, Haji A. Habib ; 13 cases hams and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 38 cases provisions, chemicals, &c., S. H. Bottlewala.
Kangra (s), 250 casks Portland cement, A. Jeewabhai.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair (s), 1 case Jamaica rum, M. Bhikhaji.
Clan Murray (s), 1 case alpaca umbrellas, E. Mahomed Ali ; 12 bales printing paper, Byramji Shapurji.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s), 2 cases provisions and medicine, Treacher and Co. ; 447 cases brandy, D. Cowasji.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 1 case silver and metal watches and jewellery, Kanny and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s), 60 cases brandy, Jamsetji Framji ; 10 cases liqueurs, Sorabji Rustomji and Son.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s), 17 cases soap, A. Salleybhai.
Amphitrite (s), 3 cases eau-de-cologne, Lathaif and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Regius (s), 800 tons coal, Beyts, Craig and Co.
Pandora (s), 1 case gold coins (Rs. 5,000), Glade and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

F. Scolfield (s), 72 gallons petroleum oil, Wallace and Co.
Golden Horn (s), 5,000 cases petroleum, Tharia Topun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria (s), 700 cwts crushed bones, A. Canji ; 56 bales coir fibres, F. L. Bottleboy ; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, M. Jamall ; 570 cwts crushed bones, Peerbhai Damji ; 68 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 54 bales hemp, Vithaldas Hirji ; 300 bales cotton, A. Carsee ; 150 cwts myrabolams, S. Waghji ; 502 bales cotton, G. Tooleedas.

FOR LONDON.

Verona (s), 510 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Hurchand ; 150 cwts myrabolams, H. Gokuldas ; 2 cases opium, B. and P. S. N. Co ; 201 cwts mustard seed and 80 cwts fennel seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion (s), 533 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Orion (s), 1,000 cwts castor seed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray (s), 4,000 cwts rapeseed, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Empire (s), 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed J. C. Bushby, 1,000 cwts linseed, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmaree (s), 450 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November, as compared with that for the 16th November :—

	November 16.			November 23.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,668	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,21,30,290	2	3	1,91,99,725	8	6
Other Deposits	3,19,02,147	6	8	3,18,23,416	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.......	3,12,701	7	8	2,96,767	0	0
Sundries	21,01,685	5	11	21,30,723	9	1
Rs...	8,11,33,492	5	6	7,81,07,297	14	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	88,33,613	4	0	87,32,283	0	0
Other authorised Invstmts	53,82,231	8	0	55,18,582	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	66,45,100	12	11	70,67,175	15	2
Credits on do.	93,42,170	2	10	93,35,673	2	8
Bills discounted..........	2,08,44,237	9	9	2,03,83,311	10	7
Balances with other Banks	8,08,383	1	6	8,17,025	5	6
Bullion	1,690	2	6	1,981	6	6
Dead Stock	11,25,241	15	6	11,25,497	11	3
Stamps	8,198	5	3	7,386	11	3
Sundries	7,70,041	10	3	6,90,280	12	10
Cash at Head Office.......	1,00,76,217	13	10	98,51,861	1	4
Do. at Branches	1,61,76,163	15	2	1,47,73,472	9	1
Rs...	8,11,33,492	5	6	7,81,07,297	14	2

NOTICES.

FRESH NOVELTIES.

The Indian Rattle for Baby.

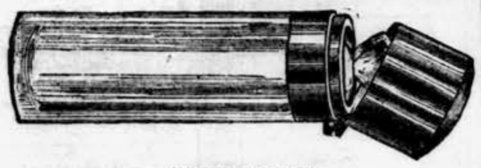
OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGN.

MANUFACTURED OF SOLID SILVER.

The above Silver Rattle for children is the latest novelty we have produced. It possesses a beautiful silvery tone and is attractive. Cash price Rs. 13.

"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."—*Byron.*

Silver Bells and Coral, of all sizes and prices, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.



SCENT BOTTLE.
Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts,
Rs. 7 Cash.

THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE,
with Amethyst Top,
Rs. 3 Cash.

NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 32 Cash.
The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, altar, &c.

THE SILVER "HUBBLE BUBBLE" OR INDIAN WATER-PIPE PENCIL CASE.

Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

"This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoanut in ivory stained black.

CASH PRICES.

ALL SILVER.

	Rs.
Large Size.....	20
Small "	17

SILVER AND IVORY.

	Rs.
Large Size....	18
Small "	16

ALL GOLD.

	Rs.
Large Size......	80

HAMILTON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & SILVER-SMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

November 26, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

Contractors to Government for the supply of Blankets for Troops,
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

BROWN ARMY and FOLLOWERS' BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS for Camp use, DANDY RUGS, SCARLET BLANKETS HORSE CLOTHING and HORSE BLANKETS, COOLIE and ICE BLANKETS, KHAKHI and BLUE, MILITARY SERGES, WOOLLEN TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS and SERGES for SERVANTS' CLOTHING, SUPERIOR CHECKED SERGES, and GREATCOAT CLOTHS for the Army and Police, BLANKETING FOR INDIGO STRAINING.

NEW FAST YARN-DYED KHAKHI DRILLS

GUARANTEED FAST against soap, soda, and sun-light, also against perspiration, acids, and ammonia, and considered by many Regiments to be the best Khakhi Drills in India.

GREY COTTON DRILLS OF FOUR QUALITIES

For Cavalry use, Military and Police Uniforms, and ordinary wear. Cotton, Woollen, and Jute Floor-Cloths in many neat designs and colours.

TENTS

WHICH WERE AWARDED
THE
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
AND
OF GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK,
COMPRISING

DOUBLE and SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS, HILL SWISS COTTAGE, MINIATURE SWISS COTTAGE, and BECHOBA TENTS, SHAMIANAHS, and CASHMERE TENTS.

SLEEPING, SHOOTING, CABUL, AND SERVANTS' PALS.

MESS TENTS, NATIVE OFFICERS and TROOPERS' TENTS, and LASCAR PALS, CAMP FURNITURE and BEDS.

TENT DRILLS, DOSOOTI, and SHEETING as supplied under contract to Government, T CLOTH, SHIRTING, CHOWKA, DAMMER, GUZZEE, KHARWA, INDIGO PRESS CLOTH, PLAIN and TWILLED BED SHEETS, DHOTIES, TOWELS of three qualities, with plain and fancy borders, superior WHITE and KHAKHI CHECK CLOTHS.

Estimates for HAVRESACKS, DURRIES, KIT BAGS, GREATCOATS, TURBANS, TURBAN FRINGES, NEWARS, GOLD LACE, CHEVRONS, GOOD CONDUCT BADGES, KHAKHI DRILL UNIFORMS, and all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and samples furnished on application to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

MESSRS. HAROON CASSUM & Co.

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THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only Tenders will be received may be obtained. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY.
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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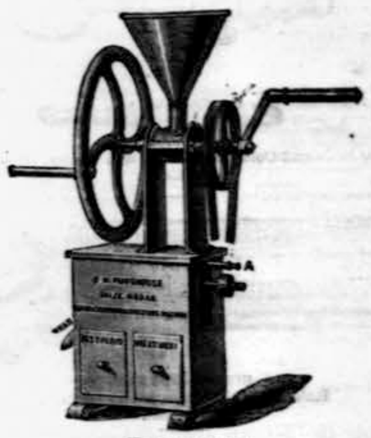

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Times of India March 1886.

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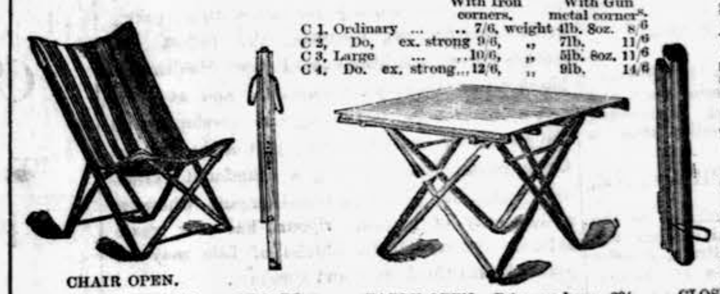

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